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STRATEGIC ARMAMENTS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA

LD171225 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 17 TASS -- The group of strategic armaments held a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

ISRAELYAN ADDRESSES GENEVA TALKS PLENUM

LD161349 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 16 TASS -- The text of the interview given by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to PRAVDA's editor has been released here as a document of the Geneva disarmament conference.

Addressing a plenary meeting today, the chief Soviet delegate, Viktor Israelyan, stressed that the Soviet leader had touched in that interview upon a number of international problems directly related to the proceedings of the disarmament conference. All the states and people are brought together by the need to resolve problem number one of our time, the problem of ensuring a future for humanity and of averting nuclear war.

The Soviet Union is well aware of the acute need for international cooperation, for dialogue, and for a search for realistic decisions which would lessen tension in the world and help block the way to the arms race. All the states, big and small alike, should participate in that important undertaking.

In view of the importance of Soviet-U.S. relations to international politics, the Soviet Union offers the U.S. Government to do business in a manner that everyone, our peoples and the other countries, should realise that the policy courses of the USSR and the USA are oriented not to enmity and confrontation but to a search for mutual understanding and to peaceful development. These goals are pursued by the Soviet Union's moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and by its freeze on other countermeasures in Europe. This goodwill gesture, the Soviet chief delegate stressed, is pursuing the noble goal of strengthening world security, terminating the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. The Soviet Union's proposals on freezing nuclear armaments that have been tabled at the disarmament conference are still standing.

Viktor Israelyan noted that the Soviet Union's latest constructive peace initiative has been welcomed with broad approval in many countries of the world.

U.S. NOT INTERESTED IN 'SERIOUS TALKS' IN GENEVA

LD162320 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1820 GMT 16 Apr 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons are now in their second month, and as is known, they are confidential. However, latest public statements by U.S. Administration representatives lead one to think the U.S. delegation headed by Max Kampelman has scarcely brought to Geneva any idea or proposals which contain anything new in Washington's approach to the problems of space compared with the serious program for preparing for space wars announced by President Reagan.

One cannot but be made wary by the attempts by U.S. diplomats in their public statements to introduce revisions into the tasks and aims of the talks which were agreed on at the beginning of the year. I remind you that at that time it was stressed in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement that the task would be to elaborate effective understandings aimed at preventing the arms race in space and at ceasing the arms race on earth. In the opinion of much of the world public, the new constructive initiatives put forward by our side create favorable conditions for the successful conducting of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue. However, the White House hastened to react negatively to the goodwill displayed by the Soviet Union. The U.S. newspaper DAILY WORLD writes that the irresponsible reply by official Washington to the USSR's proposals which are fraught with dangerous consequences show that the administration continues not to desire serious talks aimed at ending the arms race. In its turn, the Czechoslovak RUDE PRAVO stresses that such a negative reaction to the Soviet initiative convinces one that the main thing for Reagan is to win time in order to deploy more U.S. missiles in Western Europe and to undertake new steps along the path of preparing for star wars.

The White House should finally understand that the development of the international situation has reached a dangerous stage when it is essential to sweep aside any decisions which push the world toward a nuclear catastrophe.

USSR PEACEFUL PROPOSALS OF PAST 4 DECADES LISTED

LD161653 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] A letter from the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to the United Nations secretary general has been circulated in New York at the UN Headquarters. The letter lists the main measures the Soviet Union will take under a decision of the General Assembly to mark 1985 as United Nation's year and 1986 as the International Year of Peace.

The aim of the anticipated broad measures is to contribute again to the struggle for the preservation of world peace, writes our commentator, Viktor Ilichev. The Soviet Union is a strong opponent of solving disputed international issues by force. This country regards the United Nations as a very important body and as an effective instrument of peace. It is ready to take further steps to affirm in the practice of international relations the fair, democratic principles on which the United Nations was based. This is reaffirmed by the facts of the past 4 decades. The Soviet Union has tabled in the United Nations alone more than 100 concrete proposals to limit and reduce armaments and to prevent another world war. I should remind you that back in 1946 the USSR put forward an initiative to ban for good the manufacture and use of atomic weapons and to destroy the stockpiles. In 1972, on a Soviet initiative, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on the nonuse of force in international relations and on banning the use of nuclear weapons for all times. In 1982 this country pledged in the United Nations not to use nuclear arms first.

The Soviet Union believes that the only sensible way out of the complex current situation is to reach an accord, to lower the level of the nuclear confrontation, and to eliminate the threat of war. On a Soviet initiative new Soviet-American talks have started in Geneva, the agreed aim of which is to stop the arms race on earth and to prevent it in outer space, as well as to limit and reduce nuclear arms to their full destruction.

Several days ago the Soviet Union, in another display of its goodwill, introduced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles, and suspended the action on any other retaliatory measures in Europe, which it had been forced to take because of the siting of American first-strike nuclear missiles.

The USSR also proposed that for the entire period of the Geneva talks both sides should introduce a moratorium on the development, including research and the testing and deployment of first-strike space armaments, and that the USSR and the United States should freeze their strategic offensive armaments. Will the year 1986 really become the International Year of Peace as the United Nations has proclaimed it? The Soviet Union backs its desire for that with actions and is persistently working toward this goal in the interests of all humanity.

CARRINGTON PROMOTES ALLIED PARTICIPATION IN SDI

LD161416 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 16 Apr 85

["At the Expense of the Allies" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov:

As the date draws nearer when U.S. allies will decide on their practical participation in the U.S. "star wars" program pressure from Washington and the NATO headquarters is intensifying. Ever more often NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington acts as a promoter for the "star club". Speaking at Oslo University Monday, he advocated "collective efforts" of NATO countries in implementing President Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative". Only a few days ago, speaking at France's Institute for International Relations, Lord Carrington had urged NATO countries to assume the same stance, as the United States, on space militarization plans. The wisest policy, according to him, would be to do what the U.S. Administration was doing. Like in his previous speeches and statements, the NATO secretary general specially emphasised that participation in "star wars" research would allegedly mean a technological breakthrough for the NATO countries. But if the supporters of President Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative" hope that they will be getting chunks of the Washington-promised scientific and technological "pie", to sober-minded politicians and public figures, scientists and experts -- and there is a majority of them -- the initiative appears to be part of Washington's plan to bind U.S. allies to itself even closer, and not only militarily and politically, but also in the economic, research and technological fields.

According to Hoerst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the grouping of SDP (Social Democratic Party) grouping [as received] in the West German Bundestag, the "experience of the past leaves no hope that the U.S.A. would make the newest technology a subject of free exchanges". Washington only hopes to receive all technological novelties from Western European countries and Japan, without admitting them to its most advanced technology. There are a lot of examples of such "mutuality". For instance, an international symposium on optics was held in Washington not so long ago. The Pentagon intervened and the participants were barred from getting acquainted with U.S. research projects in that field. During the modernization of a radar system within the Norad (North American Air Defense Comand) framework Washington assured Ottawa that Canadian companies would be asked to supply equipment for a number of short-range warning radar stations. In the meantime, the U.S. Air Force command already signed a contract with Sperry-Rand of New York for the production of such stations. The results of a recent visit of Manfred Woerner, the West German defense minister, come as evidence that efforts of some West German companies to bring the U.S.A. to share its technology with them proved futile. "This is fresh proof that the U.S. is not interested in giving Western Europeans access to projects involving advanced technology", the newspaper SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG commented.

So there is hardly any gain for U.S. allies in the technological field from participation in "star wars" research. This is no more than a bait for naive people. The development of space weapons -- a project into which Washington would like to draw its allies, will only make the threat of nuclear war even more sinister.

ANTONOV MEETS WITH CEMA ENVOYS ON MACHINE BUILDING

PM151104 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Meetings have taken place between A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Do Muoi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; P. Miret, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers; and N. Constantin, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian deputy prime minister; who are in Moscow in connection with the holding of a session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Machine Building. Exchanges of opinions on questions concerning the development of cooperation in machine building took place during the meetings, which were held in a businesslike friendly atmosphere.

EXTENSION OF WARSAW PACT SEEN AS NECESSARY

LD161139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Commentary by political observer Nikolay Shishlin: "A Reliable Shield of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] The 30th anniversary of the birth of the Warsaw Pact, the defensive military and political alliance of a number of socialist states, falls in May, and it is indeed the Warsaw Pact, created in response to the birth of the North Atlantic bloc and the inclusion within this of West Germany, that became the strong shield of the peaceful labor of the socialist peoples. Of course, a great deal of water has flowed under the bridge during this 3 decades and much, of course, has changed, though the significance of the pact remains unchanged as a factor of peace both for Europe and for the world at large -- as a factor, essentially, of political stability on our continent. In many respects, of course, this is linked not just with the pact's defensive significance but with its political activity, which is subjected completely to the interests of strengthening and safeguarding peace on the European Continent. On the assets side of the Warsaw Pact balance sheet are the well-known treaties between the socialist states and West Germany, which essentially ruled off the postwar period and determined the principles of the inviolability of international frontiers. The development of peaceful cooperation between countries belonging to different social systems must also be counted among the assets of the Warsaw Pact. Among its assets are major ideas aimed at straightening out international relations and the working out of the Helsinki Final Act.

Today, too, the ideas expressed by the members of the Warsaw Pact are a focus of attention in the complex struggle being carried on by the socialist countries and other peace-loving forces to improve the European political climate and international relations. In speaking about the Warsaw Pact, I would like to stress the fact that the socialist countries, in defending their national interests, are at the same time guided by the interests of European security, that is, by pan-European interests. Of course, it is not fortuitous that the socialist countries have repeatedly proposed that both NATO and the Warsaw Pact should be dissolved simultaneously, and that the military organizations of the two blocs should be eliminated as a first step. Now, however, when we are witnessing strivings on the part of the United States to strengthen the aggressive North Atlantic bloc and to pack new armaments into it, the need to preserve the Warsaw Pact remains pressing in the highest degree. As Soviet leaders have said repeatedly, the Warsaw Pact will be extended. This point of view is shared by all its members. In 1985, a year of important anniversaries, widespread and enterprising work has been unfolded by the socialist countries aimed at returning international relations to the channel of detente. Of course, the Warsaw Pact has a weighty contribution to make to this work.

SFRY JOURNAL CARRIES AFANASYEV INTERVIEW

AU111921 Belgrade KOMUNIST in Serbo-Croatian No 1462 5 Apr 85

[Text] Viktor Afanasyev, chief editor of Moscow PRAVDA, visited our country last week as a guest of KOMUNIST. On this occasion the prominent Soviet journalist, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists, and academician, had a lengthy conversation with NIN and KOMUNIST journalists and answered several questions about the current political situation in his country and the international position of the Soviet Union.

Question: It will be logical to begin this conversation with changes at the Soviet top. The election of the new general secretary differs in many ways from previous practice. For instance, Mikhail Gorbachev is by far the youngest general secretary in recent years and this election was publicized several hours after the announcement of Konstantin Chernenko's death. How do you explain that?

Answer: When talking about this, one should keep in mind the fact that we lost three general secretaries -- Brezhnev, Andropov, and Chernenko -- in 2 years and 8 months. They were prominent political personalities with vast experience, but of advanced age.

Along with the old guard, however, for about 10 years we started electing much younger people to the post of secretary. Mikhail Gorbachev was among them. This tendency of combining youth and experience is not new.

The election of Gorbachev is not incidental. He started as a tractor driver and then climbed all the steps. He began his political career as secretary of the Komsomol rayon committee of the Stavropol Kray; he gained a lot of experience and performed all tasks entrusted to him very well. He graduated from two institutions, and did that as a full-time, not a part-time student. This is an important fact, since it is known that 25 candidates apply for one place at the Moscow State University. He in fact became the number two man in the party in the last 2-3 years. I worked with him in the Secretariat and, on the basis of official and unofficial contacts with him, I can say that Gorbachev is a very sociable man, loves jokes, is resolute, principled, but still always humane. What I especially like about him is that he is a very attentive listener. All this shows that his election is not incidental.

We are frequently criticized in the West for having leaders who are advanced in age. However, you should know that much of my generation, now in their sixties, was killed during the war. Of 30 students in my class in the village school, only two survived the war. Of 32 men in the Air Force Academy, also only two were left. Therefore, of the generation that was 18-24 years of age at the beginning of the war, only 2-3 percent survived.

We in the Soviet Union have received Gorbachev's election to the post of CPSU general secretary with great pleasure. He received hundreds of letters of congratulations, greetings, and best wishes, some of which are really interesting. People suggest to him what he should do. They even send entire programs on what he should do.

We Shall Change The Method of Work

Question: In his first speeches, General Secretary Gorbachev announced, and this was expected in many foreign commentaries as well, many changes.

As he pointed out himself, this pertains primarily "to furthering the system of social relations, primarily economic ones." One also hears of "decisive changes" in party work and in cadre policy. What can you tell us about that?

Answer: You know, I do not think there will be any decisive changes in policy, for the policy was built at the 26th congress; Brezhnev, Andropov, and Chernenko all participated in its elaboration, and its basic trait is continuity. Gorbachev himself said at the latest plenum that our policy is correct; we do not have to change it, but it must be implemented consistently. What this comes down to is change in work style. He is young, energetic, and it is understandable that he wants to introduce this energy into the work style. The West has long been expecting various changes, if not revolutionary, then at least significant ones. I, however, do not think there will be any of that.

Therefore, special attention is paid to the strengthening of discipline, more firm organization, and responsibility. Most varied experiments in the economy, agriculture, and catering have been undertaken in the past few years. This was first done in about 20 enterprises and a few ministries, but a number of ministries are now involved. What is the essence? To grant more independence in planning, development, material incentives, and in the price policy. However, at the same time this experiment presupposes increased responsibility of the collectives and leaders. These are two spheres that are interconnected.

I believe that the problem of "departmentalization" is our greatest sore point. A ministry has its plans and interests and wishes to carry out its price policy, but what is done in the neighboring ministry is none of the former ministry's concern or only to a very limited extent. In addition, there are instances of localism; every republic recognizes state interests, but it does not neglect its own.

Question: Reports from Moscow correspondents have recently been stressing some changes, frequently to outside manifestations. For instance, some reports on meetings of oblast committees say that most attention was being paid to increasing the responsibility of both party and state officials. At the same time, many observe that a certain ceremoniousness and grand slogans, are disappearing from the streets, from daily life.

Answer: I have not checked which slogans have been removed and which put up. Perhaps it actually happened. Of course, the form does change. I shall cite an example. When Gorbachev was elected, we did not publish the greetings telegrams received, although formerly we used to print them for days. He himself said: Let's cut this down. We reduced it to 500 lines in all. This can be understood as the form, but also as the essence. It means it reflects the new work style. As regards reforms we can say that we certainly will not change the economic mechanism. Speaking about centralism, I must point out that there is in fact little of it, and there is even too much democracy. Everybody can just talk and do nothing, but just try to throw him out of his job. He will write to the raykom and obkom, he will write to PRAVDA and to the general secretary. All this goes on forever. We are a large country, and we cannot work in any other way.

It is a different matter with the experiments. As a scientist and a political worker, I believe that it is a good method. Something is tried out, and if it is good, we go forward. If it is not, we return to the old.

Why the Party Program Is Changing

Question: In the coming months several plenums of the Central Committee are envisaged to be held, about, among other things, a new version of the CPSU program.

A change is probably indispensable because it has been shown that some parts of the program adopted in 1961 were not in accordance with the objective possibilities of the development of society. Thus, for instance, it was said that the present generation of the Soviet people will live in communism, which unfortunately is not realizable either for the Soviet or for other peoples as yet.

Answer: The program we have correctly directs our development. But it is not sufficiently realistic; it is running ahead. It even contains some specific things: One should produce so much, one should give a free meal, provide free transportation, and the like, but this depends on the plans. We cannot determine some figures 20 or 30 years ahead. The new version of the program will be more realistic, particularly when one takes into consideration that it should be a program of our society's advancement. This means that in the first place we should solve the tasks that are most important for us, which we have not succeeded in doing. It is above all a question of agricultural production. We still have many shortcomings in the production of food.

Our second important obligation is to achieve scientific-technical progress. In addition to current, topical matters, we should at the same time solve some long-term tasks.

We do not renounce our goals and strivings to move toward communism as an ultimate goal, but we are putting stress on solving current problems.

The forthcoming plenum that will be held in April will be primarily devoted to preparations for the congress. I have not yet received an invitation, but I think that the report will be submitted by Gorbachev and that he will present an analysis of international and internal problems. However, the stress will be on the preparations for the congress.

Question: Gorbachev talks about socialist self-management of peoples. How do you explain this term considering that it has different meanings in different countries?

Answer: For us, self-management is a political system in which the people actively participate in management. This means not only in the process of implementation but also of determination of policy. This is power by the people for the people. Of course, in your country this is somewhat different than in our country.

We have a law on work collectives, the first in our history; we are introducing electability [izbornost] in science, culture, and the institution of job advertising [institucija konkursa]. In time, we want to expand this principle of electability and job advertising to the entire economic sphere. We now elect brigade leaders. Certain cadres are being reassessed, and this is a peculiar test to be undergone before society and before the collective. I know, for instance, that about 100 leaders have been replaced. Gorbachev said that we will in future expand the application of the principle of job advertising and electability so that we may have a leader not only managing a collective but also depending on it, and the collective on him.

The Struggle for Peace in the Forefront

Question: As much as changes on the internal plane are already noticed and are even more expected, essential changes in Soviet foreign policy do not seem to be planned, at least for the time being. Some analysts say, as you have also mentioned, that Gorbachev did not deal much with foreign policy, and therefore one draws the conclusion that foreign policy will continue to be Andrey Gromyko's "duty."

Answer: I do not think so. In our country, foreign policy is not Gromyko's affair, but an affair of the party, Politburo, Central Committee. We have collective leadership.

I have said that Gorbachev dealt insufficiently with foreign policy before. However, during Chernenko's funeral, he received 27 statesmen in 2 days. These were all important meetings at which mutual relations were assessed. No one wrote any texts for him, he had no notes, he spoke extemporaneously. Foreign policy must not be in the background. We can build and develop only under conditions of peace. This is why our foreign policy is directed toward struggle for peace. However, that does not depend only on us.

Question: Some analysts have noted that, in the first speech he made as general secretary, Gorbachev spoke particularly about so-called Third World countries, that is, countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Neither Andropov nor Chernenko had mentioned that on such occasions. Does this mean increased orientation of the Soviet Union toward the Third World countries?

Answer: Not only the Third World countries are involved. Comrade Gorbachev first spoke about relations with socialist countries, then about relations with developing countries, and then about those with capitalist countries. Andropov also spoke about that, perhaps not in the same way as Gorbachev did, but I think that we cannot form any firm priorities because the problem of relations with socialist countries and problems of relations with capitalist countries are not less important than those with the Third World. With socialist countries we develop economic and defense relations, and it is on relations with capitalist countries that the world's destiny depends.

Of course, we devote great attention to relations with Third World countries. There are more than 100 of them and they differ in size and in level of development, so this is really a complex sphere of activity. In these countries we find many more adherents to our foreign policy than in capitalist countries.

We think that the most important thing in foreign policy today is to ensure peace, and that is the greatest wish of most countries of the world.

Question: Some new tones in relations with the PRC are being heard. Gorbachev also stressed that in particular in his speech. Do you expect any notable advance there?

Answer: Relations have been improving, of course, but, as Hu Yaobang put it, by small steps. Where is that improvement manifested? In intonations, terminology -- there was no "Comrade Gorbachev" before. For them we have become a socialist country again, we are no longer social imperialists. Economic relations have been developing rather successfully. Trade, cultural, and sport connections have been expanding. Chinese students are coming to our country again, and ours are going there. It seems that our experts will help in reconstructing the enterprises we built before. However, there are still no principled, deep changes in our relations. Why is that? Because of the well-known Chinese conditions for normalization of our relations: that we withdraw or reduce our armies on the Chinese border, that we leave Afghanistan, and take the Vietnamese out of Cambodia.

We can reach agreement on the first issue, it is a matter of bilateral relations. It will have to be negotiated; a new round of Soviet-Chinese negotiations will open very soon. It is absurd, however, to demand of us that the Vietnamese leave Cambodia; we did not send them there in the first place. We cannot improve relations with China at the expense of third countries.

As regards relations with Afghanistan, we are in favor of a political solution of the Afghan question. An undeclared war is under way there for the time being. Gorbachev spoke about that in his talks with President Ziaul Haq. He openly said that if they wanted to improve relations with the Soviet Union, they must stop the training of counterrevolutionaries in about 400 camps.

A Summit Is Possible

Question: You already said something about the significance of relations the Soviet Union has with capitalist countries, particularly with the United States, as a basis for preserving peace. Do you notice any changes, do you expect any new tones in relations between Moscow and Washington? Something he did not want to mention even, Reagan has now reiterated several times -- that he wants to meet with Gorbachev. The Soviet leader, however, was slow to answer. How do you explain that?

Answer: We are not against this summit in principle, but it should be prepared first, because at it an essential agreement should be reached. If, for instance, the Geneva negotiations reach some progress, which is problematic. By the way, we are not against the meeting. Comrade Gorbachev will meet Reagan and will consolidate and strengthen these agreements. For the time being, however, such conditions do not exist. A meeting in September, at the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, is possible though.

Question: Gorbachev agreed, however, to visit Paris and Bonn. Does that mean that a greater significance has now been attached to Western Europe?

Answer: We have something to talk about. These are our traditional contacts that were discontinued because of the illness of our leaders. Therefore I think that this will be a continuation of the traditional contacts.

Question: It seems that both Moscow and Washington are now really interested in the Geneva talks. They have been continued despite Chernenko's death, despite the GDR incident. What do you expect of these negotiations?

Answer: It is normal that we are expecting positive results of these negotiations, that we cherish hope, otherwise we would not have sat at the same table. We have coordinated views on the agenda, problems, and framework of the negotiations. What is involved are three groups of problems: Prevention of space militarization, reduction of strategic nuclear arms, and reduction of number of medium-range missiles. The final prospect is the complete and definitive destruction of nuclear arms. We favor the strict heeding of that agenda, and out of that group of questions we single out the prevention of space militarization and consider it most important. Many people in the West also think this. Why? The arms race will demand great expenses, this is the beginning of a new turn of the arms race spiral, and an uncontrolled race at that. For to control these objects in space, at great altitudes, is very difficult to practice, impossible so to speak.

Our Relations -- On the Upswing

Question: Relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are generally assessed as good and comprehensive. It is always rightfully pointed out that they are founded upon the Moscow and Belgrade declarations. Although these principles remain a lasting basis of our relations, there is probably no reason for them not to develop faster and more comprehensively?

Answer: Our relations are nevertheless moving -- although possibly not as fast as we would like them to -- along an upward line.

It is difficult to say which steps one should still take; I am not a diplomat and I cannot guess. That depends on our parties and governments.

It is our mutual desire to find new possibilities and make new steps that would contribute to further improvement of our relations. The Soviet people have great respect for the Yugoslav peoples. We have long and strong historical traditions.

Question: How is it possible then that some books or articles appear in the Soviet Union from time to time which devalue Yugoslavia's participation in and contribution to the victory over fascism, despite known historical facts and the official Soviet stand?

Answer: I think, and you can judge this from PRAVDA, that there is no change in the official Soviet stand, that there is no devaluation of Yugoslavia's role in World War II. As concerns some books, I do not know anything about this matter, and don't know which books should be translated. However, I know that the people I know highly appreciate your struggle. As a participant in the struggle I also know this first-hand. I have also visited the Military Museum at Kalemegdan [Belgrade Park], that is very impressive.

Question: From time to time, initiatives appear about world gatherings of communist parties. You know our stand. What do your think about whether such meetings are appropriate?

Answer: Despite all difficulties, socialism goes forward, gains new experiences.

As concerns world conferences, I think that they should not be made a fetish. This is a matter for each Communist Party. Some want it, some do not. Various arguments are being presented. We take them into consideration; we do not impose views. We did not propose such a conference of communist and workers parties.

NAZISM, CURRENT ANTI-SOVIETISM PARALLELED

PM161524 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 16, 12-18 Apr 85 (Signed to Press 11 Apr 85) p 1

[Editorial: "Unforgettable Lesson"]

[Text] No historical date has been marked by such different social strata or given rise to such acute political struggle and contradictory emotions as the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. While the Soviet people, inspired and led by the Leninist Communist Party, are preparing to celebrate the historic date with new successes on the front that is now decisive -- the labor front -- and the socialist countries are celebrating one after the other the anniversaries of their liberation, a fierce argument is still going on all over the world: Should the victory be commemorated or not, should it be celebrated or should a period of mourning be proclaimed, should it be a matter of joy or of sadness?

To Prevent a Repetition of the Tragedy

The progressive public, expressing the feelings of the people's masses in Europe and America, in Asia and Africa, in Australia, New Zealand, and Oceania, is advocating that the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism be celebrated widely, actively, and, wherever possible, ceremonially. Parades, processions, meetings, and ceremonial rallies are in preparation everywhere. Their participants intend to remember and remind others of the crimes committed by the Nazis and the crimes being committed by their disciples in various countries.

The main goal of these mass events is to mobilize all forces to prevent a repetition of a war which, in the nuclear age, would lead to an irreversible catastrophe. Mass marches and other events have been scheduled for the anniversary of the victory in all West European countries by the supporters of peace, who have emblazoned on their banners the demands that the dangerous militarization of space be prevented, U.S. nuclear missiles be removed from European soil, the arms race be halted, and the further deployment of nuclear missiles be frozen.

An active and resourceful struggle is being waged against the memorable anniversary by Nazis and neo-Nazis still living and exercising considerable influence in some West European countries and by their accomplices and patrons. All of them are inspired and supported by reactionary circles in the NATO countries. Dreaming of and trying to organize a "crusade" against socialism, these circles have decided to challenge the forces of peace and social progress precisely in connection with the anniversary of the routing of Hitlerism. Former Nazis and the neo-Nazis proposed that the 40th anniversary of victory be proclaimed "a period of mourning." It was expected that this impudent proposal would be condemned by a government whose spokesmen have repeatedly proclaimed that the victory over fascism brought freedom to all enslaved peoples, including the German people, but nothing of the sort happened. On the contrary, leading figures from the Christian Social Union [CSU], the ruling bourgeois party in the FRG, made public statements claiming that the Germans, according to them, have no cause to celebrate and rejoice because communism achieved victory over fascism. The government, without dissociating itself from either the Nazis or their supporters in the CSU leadership, decided to organize a memorial service for the dead in Cologne Cathedral, equating the Nazis with their victims, the participants in bloody campaigns of conquest, and the plunderers with those whose homes they burned, whose cities they destroyed, and whom they robbed, tortured, and killed.

The position of Nazi, neo-Nazi, and reactionary circles in West Germany is supported by equally reactionary forces in the United States. At the beginning of the year the U.S. President announced that, when he arrived in Bonn in early May, he would definitely visit the former Nazi concentration camp at Dachau to honor the memory of the victims of Hitlerite terror. This intention caused irritation and displeasure among old Nazis and their Bonn patrons. For several months now they have been trying to prove that the concentration camps did not exist at all in the way they are described and that the mass murders committed by the Nazis are propagandistic fabrications by the victorious countries. A Dachau visit by the U.S. President would again draw the international public's attention to the fascist atrocities, and people neither in Bonn nor in Washington want this to happen in the present situation. The President publicly withdrew his intention and, asked by correspondents at a recent White House press conference why he did this, he gave the following answer, which is more than strange: "Today," he said, "only a few of those who remember the war are still alive and, it goes without saying, it is not remembered by those who were not adults at the time and did not take part in anything, but they do have a guilt feeling which has been forced upon them and, in my view, this is not necessary."

To put it mildly, everything said by the President is an untruth. It is well known that there still are many former Nazis in West Germany who have evaded retribution for crimes committed by them, and many more of their latter-day followers, the neo-Nazis. It is also well known that Hitlerite officers are heading and leading the basic parties of the West German big bourgeoisie, the Christian Democratic Union and the CSU. They exert a great influence on the present government, trying to impart a revanchist orientation to its policy and to deliberately exacerbate relations between the FRG and its socialist neighbors. The major capitalist concerns which brought Hitler to power, armed him, and pushed him into launching the war are again running the country's economic life and, therefore, its policy.

There Must Be Neither Forgetting nor Forgiving

The attempts to erase the crimes of fascism from the peoples' memory, the calls to forget the atrocities and abominations of the Nazis, and the desire to equate the criminals with their victims and hold memorial services for both in the historic cathedrals of Cologne, New York, London, and Rome are all taking place against the background of constantly growing and increasingly vicious and fierce anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda. The fabricated pretext of establishing the "historical truth" is being used to distort long-standing and authentically established facts, to exaggerate the importance of military operations by the Western Allies and belittle the Soviet Union's contribution to the routing of fascist Germany, to distort events of the last weeks and days of the battles for the rascist lair, Berlin, and to misrepresent the decisions made at that time by the Allies, decisions which determined the foundations of the postwar structure in central Europe.

For several months now a widespread propaganda campaign has been waged against the so-called "split" or "division" of Europe supposedly imposed by the Soviet Union, initially at the Crimea conference of the Allies in Yalta and subsequently by the force of Soviet arms. Popular magazines with large circulations have been publishing for weeks on end series of articles in which they try to prove that the East European countries chose the path of socialist development not by the will of their peoples, but as the result of a deal by the leaders of the antifascist coalition.

Leading U.S. figures -- the President and the secretary of state -- have joined in this propaganda campaign. Not daring to condemn the Allies' agreement reached at the Crimea and Berlin conferences, they have targeted the entire force of their fierce polemics against the Soviet Union. Having accused it of "splitting" Europe, they have assured their audiences that they will never recognize this "split," in other words, the existence of the socialist community on the Continent of Europe alongside the capitalist countries.

The political, propaganda, and ideological struggle which has flared up in connection with the 40th anniversary of victory shows again that the imperialist ruling clique in the capitalist world, incapable of reversing the march of history, is striving to at least distort it. Attempts are being made to erase from the peoples' memory the bloody, inhuman, amoral, and loathsome face of fascism which, as history has established, was the military-political tool of imperialism in the latter's plans to liquidate the only socialist state existing at that time. Those who are now calling for a "crusade" against socialism have something in common with their predecessors of the thirties and forties, but they are trying to conceal this spiritual affinity by all means.

Nevertheless, the lesson of recent history is too terrifying for mankind to forget it, and the widespread and truly popular preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism testify that this lesson has not been and never will be forgotten.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON REAGAN FRG ITINERARY CHANGE

LD170839 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- "The White House team have found themselves in a rather delicate situation, to put it mildly," PRAVDA says today in its comments under the heading "Manipulating Conscience." "It has already been reported," the newspaper recalls, "that the U.S. President accepted the invitation of the West German chancellor to go out to the military cemetery in Bitburg on May 5 to lay wreaths at the graves of soldiers killed in the Second World War. To be more precise, those are the graves of Hitlerite soldiers, including SS men, who were killing Americans during the Ardennes offensive in 1944. It is those soldiers that the U.S. President has decided to honour but he would not pay tribute to the memory of victims of nazism. Now Washington has all of a sudden 'seen the light.' Retracing their steps, they are willing to write it off as a mistake: Presumably, they did not know what they were doing. There are even those who hastily say that the President will most likely (?) [TASS punctuation] visit the former Nazi death camp Dachau. That visit was planned late last year but was subsequently cancelled not to 'insult' the present-day NATO partner."

"The explanation is easy," PRAVDA continues. "The White House would have hardly become so alarmed were it not for a storm of outrage which swept all those who have not forgotten the victims of nazism or lost the ability to tell between conscience and dirty political machinations both in the United States and abroad. In two days about one hundred people placed calls to the White House to voice their anger over the decision of the U.S. President to pay homage to Nazi killers. There were among the callers even those who usually refrain from voicing their indignation over other unseemly political dealings.

"The U.S. President was only supported by the right-wing West German press notorious for its active encouragement of revanchist and neo-fascist tendencies in that country!"

"Now Michael Deaver, deputy chief of staff of the White House, urgently left for West Germany 'to review additional possibilities' of altering the program of the President's visit in May. Perhaps, a visit to the concentration camp will be included in the program. There may be other changes in the itinerary but the sacrilege committed by Washington will not be rubbed off. Many things can be manipulated -- but not memory of millions of people killed by the Nazis," PRAVDA concludes.

REAGAN STRENGTHENS POWER OF CONSERVATIVES

PM161337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reorganization at the White House"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Apr -- President Reagan has announced a reorganization of the White House. As a result, White House Chief of Staff D. Regan will receive additional powers and considerably strengthen his position. Now, as ABC-TV points out, if the President is the head of executive power, White House Chief of Staff Regan is its chief operational executor. He is constantly near the President, when necessary he prompts him as to how to act, and he gives advice at press conferences. A henchman of big capital who enjoys the powerful support of Wall Street, he keeps his entire staff in check and resorts more frequently than his predecessor to confrontation in implementing the political course.

At the same time, the President has given important functions to two other key Reagan aides during his first presidential term -- J. Baker, the present secretary of the Treasury, and Attorney General E. Meese.

Local observers also draw attention to the growing influence of another conservative politician -- Buchanan, director of the White House communications section, who, like Regan, is an advocate of tough confrontation. It is he who is demanding that Congress adopt a decision as soon as possible on allocating funds to aid the Nicaraguan "contras."

Thus, what we have here now is a process of concentrating power in the hands of extreme right-wing administration figures, who are faced with implementing Reagan's conservative policy during his second term as president.

PROMINENT FIGURES AT USSR-U.S. RELATIONS SEMINAR

LD161253 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 16 TASS -- An international seminar on Soviet-U.S. relations and arms limitation problems took place in Atlanta, USA, on April 9-13.

The seminar was chaired by former U.S. Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford. It was attended by a number of senior officials of former U.S. administrations, among them former state secretaries Dean Rusk, Henry Kissinger and Cyrus Vance, former defence secretaries Harold Brown and James Schlesinger, former presidential national security advisers McGeorge Bundy and Zbigniew Brzezinski, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff David Jones, and also officials of the current administration, Navy Secretary John Lehman and Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Other participants in the seminar included prominent senators and congressmen, ambassadors of several countries accredited in Washington, leading scientists, disarmament experts and representatives of some European and Asian countries.

The Soviet delegation to the seminar, organised at Emory University, was led by Anatoliy Dobrynin, the Soviet Union's ambassador to the USA.

Participants in the seminar voiced concern over the present-day Soviet-U.S. relations. Speakers voiced especial worry over the administration's plans to extend the arms race into space. Most of them were critical of President Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative".

The Soviet viewpoint on a broad range of problems in Soviet relations with the USA and on the problem of ending the arms race, including the prevention of the militarization of space, was presented by the Soviet ambassador and other Soviet speakers. They stressed that the Soviet Union, as Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, clearly stated, was prepared to work on the basis of reciprocity and the principle of equality and equal security for the normalisation of Soviet-U.S. relations and for the achievement of practical accords at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons. At the same time it was pointed out that the USSR, which does no seek military superiority, will not allow the other side to gain such superiority.

Speakers at the seminar stressed the importance of holding a Soviet-U.S. summit as it would make it possible to give a political impetus to the improvement of relations between the two countries.

The Soviet delegation was given in Atlanta a cordial reception both by the organizers of the seminars and by participants in debates. Plenary meetings of the seminar were given coverage by the U.S. national TV network.

'DISCOVERY' CREW TRY TO RESCUE AILING SATELLITE

LD162227 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 16 TASS -- Two crewmen of the U.S. space shuttle "Discovery" have gone on a space walk today in order to try to rescue the "Leasat-3" ("Syncom 3-4") communication satellite.

The ailing satellite, which is designed for use by the U.S. Navy for communication with ships, aircraft and military facilities, did not do any of the planned operations after separation from the spaceship and turned, as the NBC television company said, into an absolutely useless object.

The cosmonauts intend to carry out a number of operations to try to start the onboard systems of the ailing satellite for subsequently putting it into a stationary orbit.

UNION CARBIDE CONDUCTING 'SECRET' CHEMICAL TESTS

LD170634 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] New Delhi April 17 TASS -- The U.S. chemical concern "Union Carbide", which is engaged in the development of chemical weapons for the Pentagon, has been conducting over the last 22 years secret tests to study the effect of chemical substances on plants, animals and people. This is said in classified reports which were discovered by the Indian Central Investigation Bureau in the safes of the "Union Carbide" plant in Bhopal after the poison gas leakage. The disaster is known to have killed thousands of people. A great part of the city's population contracted incurable diseases.

The "Union Carbide" concern, the Indian newspaper TELEGRAPH writes, is responsible not only for the criminal negligence which brought about a catastrophe, but also for the fact that it has concealed and continues to conceal information about the character of the poisoning and the methods of treatment of Bhopal residents affected by the gas, escaped from the "Union Carbide"-owned plant.

REAGAN TO PRESSURE LEGISLATORS FOR CONTRA AID

LD162223 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] THE ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency has reported that President Reagan has started his week-long campaign to get approval from Congress for aid to the opponents of the Nicaraguan Government. A commentary in the latest news, at the mike is Vitaliy Sobolev:

[Sobolev] The U.S. Congress has started its discussion of whether or not to allow the White House to spend the $14 million allocated in the budget for the Somozists. The U.S. press is treating the debate from the point of view of an interparty struggle between the Republican government and the Democrats in opposition. The tone of the reports is also being whipped up by the excitement in the crowd: It is as though we were talking about a horserace or football match here. A test of President Reagan's power, THE NEW YORK TIMES exclaims. Reagan's prestige at risk, THE WASHINGTON POST echoes.

Unfortunately, at risk is something more than the prestige of an admittedly highly-placed figure. We are talking here about support for the anti-Nicaraguan actions of the Washington administration, which are taking on an increasingly dangerous aspect. The British TV and radio company, the BBC, made public the other day a secret document of the U.S. leadership which attests to its readiness to use force against the Sandinist revolution. Many citizens in the United States understand that in their name the government is starting upon a new, evil, and unjust deed which threatens peace. A coalition has been created under the name of Central American Lobby from more than two dozen trade union, public, religious, and other organizations so as to not allow approval for the White House request. More than 55,000 people have signed the so-called resistance oath which envisages nonviolent actions of civil disobedience. Twenty-six Nobel Prize winners, dozens of prominent cultural figures, and religious leaders are sending letters to the legislators with an appeal not to resume aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Meanwhile, more than half of the House of Representatives and half of the Senate, if we are to believe the U.S. papers, are against the allocations for the Somozists. Yet, the White House intends to get its own way by resorting to the well-known recipe from the Washington political kitchen. About 10 to 20 people have to be brought round to it, and to this end the notorious Reagan initiative was prepared in advance. Its essence is explained in the White House in the following way: Voting for dollars for the Somozists means giving a chance to the establishment of peace in Central America. Moreover, this week specially approved members of Congress will be let through the White House. What awaits them there! Political trading? Intimidation? Promises? In a recent similar case -- the voting on funds for the MX missiles -- the arm-twisting of the legislators in the White House did not pass without notice.

However, the country's public organizations have also got ready to bring pressure to bear on the congressmen. One of them, SANE warns: If Congress votes for aid to the contras it will be voting for terrorism. It should be added: the state terrorism of the United States.

U.S., PRC DISCREPANCIES ON SHIP CALLS REPORTED

LD121621 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing April 12 TASS -- The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO printed a report on a meeting that was held in Beijing between General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Hu Yaobang with journalists of Australia and New Zealand in connection with his coming visit to those countries. Answering questions, Hu Yaobang said, in particular, that the planned visit of American warships to China is "an unofficial visit of U.S. conventional warship", the concrete time of entry of which to a Chinese port is on the stage of coordination.

It is reported here that Deputy Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China Zhu Qizhen, who was present at the meeting, explained that an accord was reached between China and the United States that there would be no nuclear weapons aboard the ships which are to visit the Chinese port.

Washington April 12 TASS -- Representative of the U.S. Department of State Edward Djerejian said at a briefing here that the United States gave the Chinese no assurances reported in the press that U.S. ships without nuclear weapons abroad were planned to enter a Chinese port. He said that the U.S. stand in important questions of visits of ships remains unchanged and the U.S. neither will reaffirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons abroad. Visits of U.S. warships are made in any part of the world only in accordance with that policy. The U.S. is discussing that policy with China through diplomatic channels.

USSR, PRC AMITY GROUPS SIGN 'COOPERATION PLAN'

PM161447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Plan Signed"]

[Text] Beijing April 15 TASS -- A plan of cooperation in 1985 between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association was signed here today.

The plan provides for an exchange of delegations and special groups of tourists-activists of the friendship societies, for activities devoted to remarkable events and anniversary dates of prominent public figures and outstanding representatives of the culture of both countries, and also for an exchange of newsreels, documentary films, photo exhibitions and periodicals.

The plan was signed by the Chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries Zinaida Kruglova and the Chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Wang Bingnan.

I.S. Shcherbakov, USSR Ambassador to the PRC, was present at the signing.

ITALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER COMPLETES PRC VISIT

PM161345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[Own information-TASS report under the "Foreign Military News" rubric: "Visit"]

[Text] Italian Defense Minister G. Spadolini has completed a visit to China. RENMIN RIBAO reports that during his stay in Beijing the Chinese and Italian sides signed a protocol on continuing cooperation in the military sphere, including personnel training and the supply of electronic military technology and communications systems.

CHINA OPENS FIRST PRC LITERATURE MUSEUM

PM170738 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 16, 12-18 Apr 85 (Signed to Press 11 April 85) p 23

[Beijing RENMIN RIBAO report: "Museum of Literature in Beijing"]

[Text] The country's first "Museum of Modern Chinese Literature" has opened in Beijing. Its collection contains more than 60,000 volumes of printed publications, 200 manuscripts, letters and diaries, examples of calligraphy, over 1,700 portraits and photographs, and also phonograph records and videotapes describing the life and work of modern Chinese writers and poets, starting with the anti-imperialist patriotic "Movement of 4 May" 1919.

Ba Jin, chairman of the Chinese Writers Union, has donated to the museum 5,000 volumes of printed publications, 120 manuscripts, and also letters and photographs. Relatives of Mao Dun have donated the writer's entire literary collection. The museum in Beijing will be of great help not only to research students of Chinese literature but also to foreign literary experts.

MOSCOW TV NOTES 'APOLITICAL NATURE' OF PRC YOUTH

LD170429 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1820 GMT 16 Apr 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] Correspondents of foreign news agencies report with satisfaction from Beijing that Western influence can be observed with increasing frequency now in various spheres of everyday life in China. It can be seen most clearly in the customs and aspirations of the young people, who are characterized by extreme savoir-faire and by striving for the beautiful life, regardless of the existing means and possibilities.

Representatives of this new generation, writes John Woodruff, WASHINGTON POST correspondent, can be seen idling around aimlessly on the Beijing boulevards. They ride around on new motorcycles and, with increasing frequency, spend their time in dance halls and hotels. You will not hear national Chinese music there. It has been replaced by American rock music, which Chinese young people increasingly soak up.

In recent commentaries in the Chinese press, there has been frequent mention of the frankly apolitical nature of many Chinese young men and women. In this connection, it is noted in particular that of the 60,000 people who left the CPC last year for various reasons, a considerable proportion were young people.

FURTHER ON DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

IZVESTIYA Biography

PM170915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the rubric "On a Visit to the Soviet Union": "Kim Yong-nam, Foreign Minister of the DPRK"]

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister, is coming to Moscow for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Kim Yong-nam was born 4 February 1928 into the family of an office worker in Pyongyang. He received a higher education after Korea's liberation. He worked in senior posts in the WPK Central Committee apparatus. He was made deputy chief of the WPK Central Committee International Section in 1967 and became chief in 1972. In 1970, at the Fifth WPK Congress, he was elected member of the party Central Committee.

In 1974 Kim Yong-nam was elected candidate member of the Political Committee (from 1980, the Politburo) and secretary of the Central Committee, and in 1978 member of the WPK Central Committee Political Committee.

In December 1983 Kim Yong-nam was appointed vice premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister.

Kim Yong-nam has been a deputy of the fifth, sixth, and seventh convocations of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. He has been awarded the Order of Kim Il-song and other DPRK orders and medals .

He has visited the USSR several times. In May 1984 he visited the Soviet Union as part of a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Soviet people welcome the arrival in our country of Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister, and express confidence that the visit will promote the further all-around development of friendly relations between the two countries and their common struggle to strengthen the positions of world socialism and consolidate peace and international security.

Talks With Gromyko Begin

LD170724 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- Talks began here today between Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Kim Yong-nam, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy premier of the Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who had arrived in the USSR yesterday at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

COMMENTARY VIEWS F-16 DEPLOYMENT IN JAPAN

OW122127 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] The first contingent of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers has arrived at the Misawa air base in the northern part of Honshu, Japan. The number of aircraft will be increased to 24 in the summer and then to 50. The F-16 training flights started on 9 April and dummy nuclear bombs have been dropped on the training field near the air base. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Afonin writes:

The deployment of F-16's, U.S. fighter-bombers loaded with nuclear warheads at the military base in Japan once again clearly indicates the persistent pursuance of a policy that violates the three non-nuclear principles of not possessing, producing, or introducing nuclear arms, which is Japan's national policy. In addition to the deployment of F-16's at the Misawa military base, the pursuance of this policy has been manifested in other ways. Last November nuclear-capable 155-mm cannons were deployed at the Sagamihara military base near Tokyo. Since last June, Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles have been deployed on vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet that make regular calls at Japanese ports. As a result, as reported by AKAHATA, the number of nuclear weapons delivery vehicles of the 7th Fleet has doubled, increasing from 375 to 750.

The U.S. military authorities have persistently pursued the deployment of nuclear weapons as near to Soviet borders as possible. It is precisely for this reason that the United States has paid special attention to Japan. This is also true with Western Europe where U.S. missiles, including Pershing II and cruise missiles, have been hastily deployed. It is a well-known fact which the United States does not try to conceal that the U.S. Government is counting on military force and absolute superiority to make the world kneel down before it.

For the sake of appearances, the United States has attempted to justify its deployment of nuclear weapons in its military allied countries including Japan, under the pretext that the arms are deployed to protect its allies from a nonexistent Soviet threat. To make this pretext sound true, the Pentagon, the U.S. Department of Defense, has even gone so far as to occasionally publish a collection of prearranged data on Soviet military power. In this way, the U.S. Government has attempted to strike fear for the Soviet Union into the hearts of Americans and of the people of its allies and make them more submissive to the demand for a further military spending increase. The Pentagon has just published the fourth edition of a book entitled "Soviet Military Power" which was published for no other reason than this purpose.

Nevertheless, neither the U.S. military authorities nor their ardent supporter, the Japanese Government, can provide any evidence whatsoever that the Soviet Union has any intention of attacking Japan. Since the Soviet Union has never attacked Japan and has no intention of attacking Japan, it is absolutely impossible to find such evidence. More than once, the Soviet Union has declared that it does not threaten or intend to threaten any country in the East or West. The Soviet Union has backed up this line with practical words and actual deeds.

Three years ago, the Soviet Union pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. However, the United States has so far not only refused to make such a pledge but also to take practical steps toward lessening the danger of nuclear war. Furthermore, the Soviet Union has promised not to use nuclear weapons against any country not deploying nuclear weapons within its territories. The Soviet Union has proposed to Japan an agreement whereby it will pledge never to launch a nuclear attack against Japan if Japan will guarantee adherence to its three non-nuclear principles. This proposal indicates more clearly than anything else that the Soviet Union wants to establish genuninely good-neighborly relations with Japan and that the Soviet side poses no threat whatsoever to Japan.

Nevertheless, Japan is pursuing the course of further becoming a U.S. nuclear base. The appearance of F-16's at the Misawa air base indicates that Japan has taken another big stride along this destructive road. The U.S. military authorities do not make any special efforts to conceal the fact that the F-16 fighter-bombers deployed at the Misawa air base are assigned the task of launching nuclear attacks on the Soviet Union in case of an emergency. In this way, Japan is actually gradually being turned into an unsinkable aircraft carrier of the United States. Though rather reluctantly, officials of the Japanese Government have recently avoided using the term unsinkable aircraft carrier.

In the mid-19th century, American vessels led by Admiral Perry appeared off the Japanese coast and attempted to impose the will of the United States on Japan. The Japanese people called these U.S. vessels horrible black ships that had come to colonize Japan and enslave the Japanese people. In this sense, there is sufficient reason to call the American F-16 fighter-bombers black aircraft, as the F-16's deployed at the Misawa air base indicate more clearly than anything else that Japan is being further drawn into thr U.S. aggressive military strategy.

After World War II, Japan twice played the role of military base in U.S. aggression against Asia. Japan played this role once during the Korean war and also during the U.S. aggression aganist Indochina. It is beyond any doubt that the United States is intensifying its military capability in Japan not to protect Japan, but to make preparations for a new aggressive war.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO MONGOLIA REPLACED

PM161239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 85 First Edition p 8

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Konstantin Yefimovich Fomichenko USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Mongolian People's Republic.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Sergey Pavlovich Pavlov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Mongolian People's Republic in connection with his reassignment.

DRA'S GEN QADER DISCUSSES REVOLUTIONARY GAINS

TA161814 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Interview with General 'Abdol Qader, first deputy chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, by correspondent Aleksandr Goryanov; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Dear listeners, we are on the eve of glorifying the 7th anniversary of the April Revolution, and our correspondent has interviewed General 'Abdol Qader, alternate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, who had an active role in the victory of the April Revolution. Our correspondent, Aleksandr Goryanov, put his questions as follows:

[Begin recording] [Goryanov] Dear comrade, the DRA's people and all the world's progressive forces will soon celebrate the festival of the 7th anniversary of the April Revolution. Will you please expound a little on the changes in the lives of Afghanistan's working people for the dear listeners of Moscow radio?

[Qader] Thank you. We will soon celebrate the 7th anniversary of the glorious April Revolution. It is a festival for our people, and an opportunity for recollection for all the world's peace-loving and progressive people. In the 7 years since the revolution -- particularly after its new and evolutionary stage -- we have been able to bring about great changes in the lives of our people. We have been able to administer land reform on the basis of the Eighth Resolution of the Revolutionary Council while taking into consideration the existing situation. We succeeded in creating industrial institutions. We repaired and rebuilt demolished schools for our people. We are established and built new educational institutions, which are now operational, for the children of working people. We succeeded in forming many social organizations, such as organizations for women, youths, labor unions, cooperatives, and peasants unions. Currently we have established more than 150 agricultural consumer cooperatives in the DRA. A large number of our toiling and peasant compatriots are members of these cooperatives.

During this period, we have also devoted all our attention to strengthening our Armed Forces. We have been able to bring large areas that were overrun by counter-revolutionary elements under government control and establish government authority in those areas. We have also succeeded in explaining the realities of the revolution to our own people. Our people have found hope in the victory of the revolution, in the realities, and for the future of their lives. For this reason we have been able to ensure the massive support of the toiling people for the revolution and for their future life.

[Goryanov] Thank you very much, Your Excellency Comrade 'Abdol Qader. I wish you further successes. Thank you.

[Qader] Thank you, too, for giving me this opportunity for an interview for the dear listeners of Moscow radio. [end recording]

FURTHER ON DEMICHEV DELEGATION VISIT TO POLAND

Received by Jaruzelski

LD161423 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers received in Warsaw Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, who heads a Soviet cultural delegation which has arrived in Poland in connection with the Days of USSR Culture.

During the course of conversation, it was noted with satisfaction that more close and fruitful business contacts are being established between the creative organizations and the arts intelligentsia of the two countries. Comrades Jaruzelski and Demichev stressed that the Days of USSR Culture that have begun in Poland are of particular significance. They are being held under the badge of anniversaries that are notable in the lives of our people — the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, and the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Polish Treaty.

Speech at Soiree

LD162241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The festive opening of the Days of USSR Culture in Poland took place today in Warsaw. Present at the soiree were Comrade Jaruzelski, other Polish leaders, and also a delegation of Soviet culture figures. Comrade Demichev, head of the Soviet delegation, spoke at the soiree. He said that the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples would strengthen and develop and find increasingly large-scale, full-blooded and concrete embodiment in political, economic, and cultural cooperation between the two countries. In the awareness of the Soviet people, friendship with the Polish people is organically linked to an understanding of the common nature of our social goals and historic fates. Our Leninist party, Comrade Demichev stressed, sees the strengthening of the unity of the peoples of the socialist countries as one of the most important goals of its policy.

Film Premiere

LD170307 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report over video]

[Text] In Warsaw, the Soviet film festival opened with the premiere of the film "Victory." Present at the premiere was the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Demichev.

SOKOLOV ADDRESSES WARSAW MILITARY RALLY

AU161158 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Apr 85 p 2

[Speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, at a military rally in Warsaw on 11 April]

[Text] Dear comrades! Friends! Allow me to warmly thank you on behalf of the Soviet military delegation all our Polish friends for receiving us kindly and warmly on Polish soil.

We convey to you, and through you all the soldiers of the Polish People's Army, fraternal military greetings from the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces, as well as wishes for further success during training work in time of peace.

We are sincerely grateful to the PZPR Central Committee; PPR State Council and Government; Comrade Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR CC first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers personally; and Comrade Army General Florian Siwicki, PPR minister of national defense; for inviting us to visit your country.

During our stay in Poland we have been guests at higher officer schools and military units, visited industrial premises, spoken to working people, and met with the party-administrative authorities of a number of voivodships.

We are impressed by the aim of Polish soldiers to improve their mastery of combat, master military knowledge, and gain practical ability to use modern weapons and technical equipment. We are impressed by their efforts to maintain miltiary discipline and by their good organization of all undertakings. It is pleasing that you are reverently cultivating and propagating the noble traditions of Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms and that with your training effort you are strengthening the military alliance which joins the armies of the Warsaw Pact.

The friendship between our nations has withstood the test of time. It was born during the joint class struggles of the Russian and Polish proletariat and cemented by jointly spilt blood during the battle against the German fascist invader during World War II.

This visit to your country is taking place on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany. This wonderful and important jubilee is our joint great and joyous holiday. It reminds us that the Soviet nation and its Armed Forces, led by the CPSU, made a decisive contribution to this triumph. They defended the achievements of the Great October as well as the honor, freedom, and independence of the fatherland, and honorably performed their liberation mission and internationalist duty.

We are grateful to the peoples and armies of those countries which, together with the Soviet nation and its Armed Forces, played their part in the victory over fascism. We highly value the noble combat deeds of the Polish People's Army and of the partisans in the People's Guard and Home Army who, under the leadership of the Polish Workers Party, fought gallantly against the Hitlerite invader.

The Polish Army, together with your 1st Warsaw Tadeusz Kosciuszko Mechanized Division which is part of it, fought side by side with the Soviet armies and struggled heroically with the common enemy. Many of its units, including your 1st Prague Mechanized Regiment, emerged on Soviet soil and experienced their baptism of fire near the Belorussian village of Lenino. Then they took part in the liberation of Warsaw, Poland's capital, and in the storming of Berlin and the Prague operation.

The Polish Army's military successes have been honored 13 times in orders from the Supreme Commander of the USSR Armed Forces. Twenty-three Polish tactical units and regiments have been awarded Soviet decorations, and your division has experienced this honor twice.

The military union of the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces and the Polish Army is kept alive and strong by the standards which are covered in military glory, the names of the units, and the dedicated work of the present generation of soldiers.

The friendship between our peoples and the Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms, born on the battlefields of World War II, have become a permanent cornerstone of the Treaty of "Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid" [quotation marks as published] between the USSR and People's Poland. This treaty has clearly reflected the fraternal relations between our countries. Their roots lie in the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in a unity of ideals, intentions, and goals. These friendly relations are constantly developing favorable and serve equally well the vital interests of both the Soviet and the Polish nations.

The historic choice made by the Polish working masses 40 years ago when they spoke out in favor of socialism encouraged the country's comprehensive socioeconomic and cultural development and guaranteed Poland authentic independence and permanent inviolability of its just borders. Poland gained faithful friends and incontestable allies among the community of socialist countries.

Thanks to the close friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the PPR has changed from being an agricultural country into a highly industrialized one in a historically short time.

It is obvious that building a new society requires the overcoming of many difficulties. The imperialist reactionary forces, domestic adversaries of socialism, and all those who do not approve of our system are trying to create such difficulties by all possible means.

Vladimir I. Lenin wrote: "If they can no longer turn against us with weapons in their hands, they are doing so armed with lies and slander." That is how the imperialists acted against the young Soviet Republic, and that is how they are doing so today against the USSR, Poland, and the other socialist countries.

In the present conditions, all Soviet people and soldiers of our Armed Forces are displaying class solidarity with the PZPR and its Central Committee, with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski at the head, and with the working people of Poland, who are struggling to overcome the effects of the crisis and perpetuate the achievements of socialism.

You, the soldiers of the Polish Army, are guarding the vital interests of the Polish nation. You have been assigned what is the most valuable matter -- the defense of socialist Poland's freedom and independence. You personify your fatherland's youth, and therefore also its future. The PZPR is leading you to this very future. It has set you a responsible and honorable task -- to defend the historic achievements of your people and the construction of a new, just society of working people -- socialism. With your dedicated daily toil you are defending the fatherland against imperialist schemes and endeavors; you are repelling everything which prevents the Polish nation from following the socialist road of development.

This is your patriotic and internationalist duty.

The working people of People's Poland and the soldiers of the Polish Army have always felt and will continue to feel strong and unfailing support from their faithful friends -- the Soviet Union and the remaining countries of the socialist community. Speaking at the recent extraordinary plenum of our party's Central Committee, CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the most important principle of the party and state is to "guard the fraternal friendship with our closet joint comrades of struggle and allies -- the countries of the great socialist community -- and consolidate this friendship." We, the Soviet people, have always been faithful and will always be faithful to this principle.

Right now, the Soviet nation is involved in great creative work. Its efforts are steered toward the successful performance of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the worthy welcoming of the 27th CPSU Congress, and the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. Under the leadership of their communist and workers parties, the remaining countries of the socialist community are also developing favorably.

We need peace most of all in order to realize our creative plans. That is why the Soviet Union, Poland, and the other countries of the socialist community are struggling with such determination and consistency to preserve and consolidate it. They are doing everything to heal the political climate in the world, protect mankind against nuclear danger, and halt the arms race.

In this connection, nations are pinning great hopes on the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. We are holding these talks with the sincere aim of achieving concrete positive results, strictly guided by the rule that affairs concerning nuclear and space weapons should be examined and settled in a comprehensive way, mutually, and on the basis of a strict adherence to the principle of equality and equal security of all sides.

As the March 1985 CPSU CC Plenum, has once again confirmed, we do not intend to achieve superiority over the United States and the NATO countries. We wish to halt the arms race, not continue it. We are in favor of an authentic and considerable arms reduction, not the emergence of increasingly more modern weapons systems in space and on earth.

The Soviet Union's constructive approach toward the Geneva talks is convincingly illustrated by the fact that the USSR, as Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev has recently said, has introduced a moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate-range missiles in Europe and halted other countermeasures. This is yet another proof of our goodwill and aim to heal the international situation.

In the face of the drastic growth in nuclear weapons and aggressive U.S. policy, the world is on the threshold of danger. American imperialism, aiming to dominate the world, is trying to impose its will by force everywhere. It is aiming to disturb the military-strategic balance between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. For this purpose, Washington is making stubborn efforts to transfer the arms race to space.

A serious threat to mankind is the United States' performance of its plans to create and develop strategic offensive measures and deploy American "Pershing II" tactical ballistic missiles and cruise missiles in several West European NATO countries.

The White House is also trying to cast in doubt the postwar territorial-political order in Europe. This is encouraging the activation of revanchist forces in the FRG, which are aiming to revise the results of World War II. The USSR, PPR, and all the fraternal socialist countries have been, are, and will be firmly opposed to all thoughts of this kind. The borders established at Yalta and Potsdam and then confirmed by postwar agreements are inviolable, and the historic achievements of socialism irreversible. A return to the past, which West German revanchists are discussing so much at their rallies, is finally and irrevocably ruled out by history. No one is in a position to alter its course.

The Warsaw Pact is an incontestable shield of the achievements of socialism and the security of the countries in our community. Next month we will celebrate the 30th anniversary of its signing. Throughout this entire period, it has effectively performed its historic mission, and is an insurmountable obstacle to imperialism's aggressive aims and a fundamental factor of continuing peace.

The Soviet and Polish Armed Forces are permanent and incontestible elements of the Warsaw Pact. The fruitful cooperation between them is developing with every new year.

In the complex current international situation, all of us soldiers in the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states are required to further strengthen the defense capability of the fraternal socialist countries and raise the combat readiness of the Armed Forces so that no schemes by potential aggressors may take us by surprise.

This means that we must constantly display political and military sensitivity, perfect and develop the art of war, master the art of being a soldier, shape moral-political values inside ourselves, and always be ready to come out in defense of our nations' socialist achievements.

Expressing the sincere feelings of the soldiers in the Soviet Armed Forces, I wish you and all Polish soldiers further achievements in increasing the Polish Army's combat readiness and in strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our nations.

Long live the PZPR and CPSU and their staffs of militancy -- the Central Committees!

Long live the Polish Army and Soviet Armed Forces -- faithful guardians of the peace and security of nations!

Long live the inviolable friendship between the Soviet Union and Poland and between our fraternal peoples and armies, and may it consolidate itself for ages!

Returns to Moscow

PM161525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unnamed own correspondent report under the general heading: "Visit Over"]

[Text] On 13 April Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, arrived in Moscow from Warsaw. He had been on an official friendly visit to Poland at the invitation of Army General F. Siwicki, candiate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense.

Arriving in Moscow with Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov were those who accompanied him on the trip -- Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, and Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other officials.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov and those accompaning him were met at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces; and also Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of Moscow Military District, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The welcoming party included S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Division General H. Koczara, military, naval, and air attache at the Polish Embassy in the USSR.

MARCHUK MEETS WITH POLISH SCIENCE OFFICIAL

PM151046 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Cooperation Issues Discussed"]

[Text] On 12 April G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Science and Technological Progress. Issues concerning the further development and deepening of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland were discussed.

PRAVDA CARRIES CEAUSESCU MESSAGE OF THANKS

PM150905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I thank the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the congratulations sent on my reelection as president of Romania.

I am convinced that the traditional relations of close friendship and all-around cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union will continue to develop and deepen still further in the interests of our countries and peoples and of the common cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu.

ANTONOV, BULGARIAN MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTER MEET

PM121531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received O. Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian minister of machine building, at the latter's request on 10 April and held a conversation with him on questions of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation, which was held in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

KORZHOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS BULGARIA

PM160915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.I. Korzhov, secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, visited Bulgaria 8 through 13 April. It familiarized itself with the BCP's experience of mass political work. The delegation was received by S. Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

ZIMYANIN MEETS WITH WEST GERMAN LEADERS

Meeting With Kohl

LD161654 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn April 16 TASS -- Head of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met today with Helmut Kohl, FRG federal chancellor.

Views have been exchanged on a number of topical international issues and on issues pertaining to bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG. The Soviet side has stressed the paramount significance of the task of strengthening international security, putting an end to the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space. The attention of the federal chancellor has been drawn to the new Soviet peace initiatives, which were put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in an interview with editor of the newspaper PRAVDA.

In this connection, Mikhail Zimyanin has pointed out that the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles and a halt to other counter-measures in Europe is an important constructive goodwill gesture aimed at creating the most favourable conditions for reaching agreements at the Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear weapons. The reaction of the FRG Government to the Soviet proposals will be an indicator of its true attitude to curbing the arms race.

Helmut Kohl has said that the FRG Government favours a lessening of international tensions, the development of West-East political dialogue and wishes success to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. At the same time the chancellor has set forth the known viewpoint of the NATO countries on questions of the nuclear arms.

Both sides have pointed out that there are possibilities for a positive development of relations between the USSR and the FRG on the basis of the Moscow Treaty.

Talks With Genscher

LD170823 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn April 17 TASS -- Mikhail Zimyanin, leader of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has had a conversation here with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice federal chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of West Germany.

In the course of their exchange of opinions the sides touched upon different aspects of the present-day international situation and the situation in Europe. The Soviet side stressed that, in view of the latest proposals of the Soviet Union, the need to halt the deployments of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, including West Germany, was becoming even more imperative.

The sides also noted the importance of ensuring results at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and of improving East-West relations as a whole.

Bonn Reception

LD171055 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn April 17 TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin, on a stay here at the invitation of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany, today visited Bundestag Chairman Philipp Jenninger. The sides had a conversation chiefly concerned with the development of bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG, including parliamentary links.

Mikhail Zimyanin invited on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet a West German Bundestag delegation to make an official visit to the USSR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The dates of the visit will be agreed upon later.

At a reception in honour of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, Mikhail Zimyanin and Philipp Jenninger exchanged speeches. Mikhail Zimyanin pointed out that the parliaments bear a high responsibility not only for developments inside their countries, but also for foreign policy of their states. Mankind, he says, is living through a turning period in its development -- either constructive solutions and effective means will be found for strengthening international security, or the course of developments will take a turn for enhanced military threat. Man's prime right, the right to life, is now being put into question. Millions of people in all the continents are campaigning for this right, living on the hope that it will be possible to divert the threat of nuclear war, to stop and reverse the arms race and create such a situation in the world when there would be no fear for tomorrow.

The efforts by the parliaments and governments of all states -- big, medium and small -- should be directed at resolving this task. Each of the states can and should make its own contribution to strengthening peace and reducing the risk of war, the Soviet parliamentarian stressed.

On the present-day state of bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG, Mikhail Zimyanin stressed that the experience of the seventies convincingly showed that we can and are able to cooperate for the benefit of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of European and universal peace. This conclusion is the more topical today in the conditions of heightened international tension. That is why we say that it is necessary to cherish the potential of cooperation and confidence accumulated during these years and facilitate rapprochement between the peoples of our countries along the lines of stronger mutual understanding and goodneighbourliness. Security issues have always been and remain of fundamental importance due to objective requirements of life. They are the factor that determines our mutual relations, Mikhail Zimyanin stressed.

Philipp Jenninger, for his part, welcomed the visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, which presented a favourable opportunity for exchanging views on topical issues of developing relations between the FRG and the USSR, as well as between West and East on the whole. He came out in favour of continuing and developing contacts between the parliaments of the two countries.

The delegation today continued meetings and conversations with representatives of West German Bundestag factions. Meetings were held with FDP faction chairman Wolfgang Mischnick, representatives of the Greens faction Hannegret Hcnes, Otto Schily and others, as well as with chairman of the CDU/CSU faction Alfred Dregger. The sides discussed issues of the international situation and bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG.

PROSPECTS FOR USSR-UK RELATIONS REVIEWED

PM151531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 85 First Edition p 6

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Maslennikov: "Creating a Climate of Trust"]

[Text] London April -- Although the British Isles are separated from Europe by sea, the conviction rules here, as it does in the continental countries, that the development of the international situation has come to the point where mankind is faced in all its magnitude with the question: Whither now? People are asking worriedly and persistently: Has the time not come to impose a veto on decisions that make peace even more fragile? Conversely, there are strengthening voices in support of decisions that would ease tension in the world and help to halt the arms race.

British statesmen, including Prime Minister M. Thatcher, have frequently voiced concern at the prospect of the extension of the arms race into space and the desire to prevent that dangerous development. In particular the recent speech by G. Howe, British secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs who warned of the danger of the destabilization of the international situation and the intensification of the arms race as a result of the forcing through of the U.S. "star wars" program, has met with a definite response.

British political and public circles are realizing increasingly clearly that the Washington administration, in pushing through its program -- the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" -- is guided by the desire, come what may, to achieve the establishment of U.S. hegemony in world affairs without the slightest concern for the dangerous consequences for world peace and the peoples' security and with a disregard for the vital interests of its NATO allies.

"The new twist in Washington's drive in the arms race," the progressive British weekly the NEW STATESMAN writes, "has come about because in addition to the permanent desire of the military-industrial complex to modernize its toys of mass destruction and to make larger profits, foreign, defense, and disarmament policy today has fallen into the hands of the right-wing fanatics. Figures of this type fundamentally distrust the idea of any negotiations with the Russians and openly declare that the only possible basis for them is a position of overwhelming American superiority in all areas."

Above all in the military area, of course, "common sense and all history," the weekly concludes, "tell us that no Soviet Government is going to negotiate in Geneva or anywhere else on the basis of a program that proceeds from the establishment of U.S. superiority."

Under these conditions, the conviction that Britain for its part could also make a substantial contribution to improving the world situation and in particular to leading Soviet-British relations in various fields, including the economic field, onto a new and positive path is blazing a trail here. There was a businesslike, constructive discussion of this during the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's stay in Britain last December. Both sides expressed themselves in favor of setting up fruitful dialogue between East and West and developing stable businesslike relations between the USSR and Britain.

The meetings and talks with statesmen and politicians and representatives of British business circles during the Soviet parliamentarians' visit revealed the existence of common interest in halting the arms race, normalizing the international situation, and using existing opportunities for the further expansion of mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation.

The two sides' readiness to develop political dialogue and fill relations between the USSR and Britain with specific content in the trade and economic, scientific-technical cultural, and other spheres was also expressed during the talk between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Prime Minister M. Thatcher 13 March this year.

The development of Soviet-British relations recently has been marked by the desire to set up equal, mutually advantageous cooperation and thus help to intensify mutual understanding and ease tension in East-West relations. Political contacts between the USSR and Britain at various levels are being activated. A new 2-year agreement on cultural exchange between the two countries was signed in Moscow recently.

An analysis of the state and prospects of Soviet-British trade shows that they can develop on a broad scale and, of course, to mutual advantage. Suffice it to say that in the course of 1984 alone Soviet-British trade turnover increased 20 percent, totaling over R2 billion. During meetings between Soviet parliamentarians and representatives of British political and business circles the opinion was expressed that in the very near future it will be possible to increase the volume of mutual trade between the two countries by 40-50 percent.

Behind these figures lies a thickening fabric of reciprocal contacts and business meetings and talks. In May last year the 12th session of the Soviet-British Intergovernmental Standing Committee on Scientific-Technical and Trade and Economic Cooperation was held in Moscow. The Soviet-British working groups -- for machinery and equipment and cooperation in agriculture, the processing of food products, and packaging -- created within the committee's framework are galvanizing their activity. In 1983-1984 delegations from the British Foreign Trade Council, the Confederation of British Industry, and the British Institute of Management visited the USSR. Over 30 British firms took part in British technical week, the first to be held in our country. In March 1985 the annual meeting of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce took place.

"I believe that important new opportunities are being opened up before our countries in the field of economic cooperation," J. Mayhew-Sanders, president of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, said in an interview with your correspondent. "As trading partners, Britain and the USSR successfully complement each other. Your country is on the threshold of a new 5-year plan and is embarking on the implementation of long-term programs of economic development in whose fulfillment British firms can and would like to take an active part."

"The company's leadership, like its rank-and-file specialists," Anthony Brues, one of the directors of the well-known John Brown machine-building company notes, "highly rates the opportunity to work on Soviet orders. This ensures us not only the retention of business but also employment under the conditions of the economic crisis that has gripped the West."

Cooperation in the agricultural field is also scaling new heights. British farmers, agronomists, and scientists have a large amount of interesting experience in using arable farming systems that take into account the climatic and soil features not only of various regions but also of virtually each individual field. The intensive technologies introduced on this basis make it possible to obtain good, steady agricultural crop yields. Since fall 1984 a broad-scale experiment which should make it possible to refine and improve the intensive grain crop cultivation technology which is being introduced in our country has been under way within the framework of an agreement with Imperial Chemical Industries.

Nigel (Meggs), deputy director of (Deyvi Maki), says: "We believe that a favorable period is now ensuing for expanding our traditional cooperation with Soviet organizations.

The political climate in British-Soviet relations is improving. Our government is actively encouraging us to seek Soviet orders in a competitive struggle. For our party we are also prepared to make our contribution."

The desire voiced by my British interlocutors to develop trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union does not mean, however, that there are no obstacles now on this path. To this day quantitative restrictions are maintained on the import of a number of Soviet industrial goods to Britain. A considerable proportion of Soviet exports is subject to unjustifiably high import duties. Under pressure from across the ocean increasingly tough restrictions are being imposed on exports of so-called "strategic" goods to the USSR and the other socialist countries and lists of these goods include articles that have nothing to do with military purposes.

Trade between Britain and the Soviet Union, P. Channon, British minister of state for trade, said in London recently, "is of importance in the context of bilateral relations between our countries. It helps the expansion of contacts between our peoples, increases the number of reciprocal trips, expands our ideas about each other's culture, and leads to a better understanding of the sides' viewpoints and thus helps to create a climate of trust. That in turn considerably helps the overall improvement of our relationships in all fields."

Correct words. The more consistently the ideas they contain are implemented in practice, the broader opportunities will be to improve the overall political climate and create an atmosphere of trust and constructive cooperation between our two countries. It is no accident that Britain's peace-loving public welcomed with such approval the Soviet Union's introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the suspension of the implementation of other retaliatory steps in Europe.

The new Soviet initiative announced by M.S. Gorbachev, the newspaper THE MORNING STAR noted, further invigorates the members of the peace movement in Britain and throughout the world. Rejecting the Soviet proposals on the grounds that they would allegedly enshrine the "existing disparity" in nuclear missile arsenals in the Soviet Union's favor, the U.S. leaders and those who follow them obediently are "deliberately distorting the true state of affairs." The pressure from the peace-loving forces, the newspaper points out, can thwart the warmongers' plans.

The Communist Party of Great Britain has expressed its full approval of the USSR's proposals to introduce a moratorium on the creation, testing, and deployment of space and nuclear missile armaments. The new Soviet initiative, a Communist Party of Great Britain statement published here says, is one more example of the USSR's desire to achieve an improvement in the atmosphere at the Geneva talks. It is in striking contrast to the stance of the U.S. side.

Labor Party leader N. Kinnock has urged the British and other Western governments to give a constructive response to the Soviet initiative's decisions. Liberal Party leader D. Steel has described the news from Moscow as "a good boost to the Geneva talks" and as a timely "bold step toward peace." In assessing the new Soviet proposal, D. Healey, the Labor shadow cabinet's foreign minister, stated, we must proceed from the overall equilibrium of forces existing in the world today between East and West.

PDRY LEADER RECEIVES RYZHOV, BRUTENTS IN ADEN

LD161243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of Democratic Yemen, has received Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ryzhov, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs, who are in Aden for Soviet-South Yemeni political consultations. During the conversation, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed full support for the Soviet Union's constructive policy, which aims to strengthen peace and improve the international situation. He highly appraised the new peace initiatives put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his interview with PRAVDA's editor. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad spoke of his intention to further conduct a course toward developing all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES GOALS OF MURPHY'S MIDEAST TOUR

LD162055 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is touring the Middle East. What is the Washington envoy taking with him? Judgment on this could be made from the contents of one of his recent statements before the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives in the U.S. Congress, in which he described the Amman agreement signed on 11 February and the so-called initiative of the Egyptian president presented at the end of that month as two events that give cause for hope.

After saying that these two events constitute further progress in the search for peace, Murphy added that this goal is still remote and therefore the United States intends to bring it to a suitable position. He reiterated the well-known U.S. stance -- nonrecognition of the PLO. By doing so, he has defined the two principal U.S. aims in the Middle East, namely to work for a continuation of the separate deals and to prevent the participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, in the settlement process.

In this respect, many commentators point out that Murphy is trying to ensure the selection of group of Palestinians participating in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the talks with Israel chiefly agreeable the two strategic allies.

What other aspects do observers draw attention to in their comments on Murphy's visit? They point above all to the fact that the Amman agreement and the Egyptian president's initiative were condemned by the patriotic Arab forces and that the Arab countries stressed that they ignore two main points, namely the participation of the PLO on an equal footing in all stages of the settlement, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

A very adverse reaction in the Arab countries was caused by the proposal of the so-called three stages of the process of future talks; these are: dialogue between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on the one hand, and a delegation from the United States on the other; to be followed by an expanded stage of the talks to be joined by Israel; and finally the third stage, namely an international conference in which all parties concerned will take part, including the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Progressive Arab forces rightly consider this to be an attempt to set in motion the process of Camp David which entered an impasse, thus putting to the test the soundness of Al-Sadat's policy. In this instance the second stage of Camp David is achieved -- namely the substitution of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians for the establishment of their own independent state for a limited self-administration rule.

As to the international conference for the Middle East, it will have the role merely of rubberstamping the resolutions placed within the framework of the new separate deals. Observers also say that the Amman agreement and the Egyptian president's initiative were not well received except in the United States and in Israeli Government quarters. This and that, as the Arab papers say, [words indistinct] who believe that the U.S. Administration is capable of compelling Israel to accept unpalatable terms.

What does not suit Israel does not suit the United States, as was explained a few days ago without any hedging and evasion by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres. Similarly, what is beneficial to one is beneficial to the other. What is beneficial to the two strategic allies in the present stage is unfreezing the process of Camp David for separate talks.

Observers also say that the approval of the United States and Israel on holding separate talks on the basis of the Amman agreement and the Egyptian president's initiative must also be a trap into which the Arab peoples are supposed to fall. It is this trap that Richard Murphy is trying to encourage during his current visit in the Middle East.

LETTER SENT TO 'ARAFAT ON LEBANESE SITUATION

JN121817 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 12 Apr 85 pp 1, 14

[Text] Tunis -- AL-DUSTUR -- The Soviet Union has strongly denounced the continuous Israeli aggression in Lebanon and expressed its solidarity with the Lebanese people, who are struggling to realize their legitimate rights. It demanded Israel's immediate, unconditional withdrawal from all the Lebanese areas in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

In a letter the Soviet ambassador in Tunis asked to be given to Yasir 'Arafat [currently in Jordan], the Soviet Union said that Israel, which is going too far in this encroachment on Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity, is escalating its terror and violence campaign in southern Lebanon.

The letter said that new, serious reports had been received on the occupiers' crimes, their collective torture of the people in towns and villages in southern Lebanon as well as the Palestinian refugees, their storming operations and arrests, and their insults to the Lebanese people's national and religious sentiments. It added that the peaceful Lebanese citizens, particularly old men, women, and children, are becoming victims of arbitrary measures.

The letter noted that the greatest amount of Lebanese blood that has been shed since the 1982 aggression is being shed in Lebanon now. It said that while in Tel Aviv they hypocritically speak about the Israeli forces' withdrawal in stages, their actual withdrawal is being transformed into the iron-fist policy, which had been declared Israel's official policy toward southern Lebanon. The Soviet Union asserted that Israel's terror reveals its true intentions in Lebanon. Israel, through terror and force, is trying to repress the Lebanese people's just struggle to liberate their territory from occupation, by relying on its hired agents with the aim of provoking communal fighting and undermining the legitimate government's authority.

TASS REPORTS LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER RESIGNS

LD171140 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Beirut April 17 TASS -- Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami has resigned, Radio Beirut reported today.

COMMEMORATION OF SYRIAN NATIONAL DAY REPORTED

Greetings Sent

LD161743 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have sent greetings to Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, congratulating the people of the friendly Syrian Arab Republic on their national holiday, the 39th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops.

In the Soviet Union, the greetings say, the anti-imperialist course of Syria and its firmness in the struggle against Israeli aggression in the Middle East have won deserved respect. The message expresses the conviction that Soviet-Syrian relations, consolidated by the friendship and cooperation treaty, will continue to develop to the benefit of our countries' peoples and in the interests of international security and just peace. The Soviet Union consistently supports and will continue to support the Syrian and other Arab peoples, who are courageously fighting against imperialist interference in their legitimate rights and interests.

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Syrian Arab Republic, the USSR Council of Ministers has sent greetings to Comrade 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, chairman of the Syrian Council of Ministers.

Syrian CP Address

LD162149 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus April 16 TASS -- The people of the Syrian Arab Republic are celebrating their national holiday (?the) evacuation day. On April 17, 1946, the last foreign soldier withdrew from Syria's territory, and the country gained political independence. The address issued here by the Syrian Communist Party to the working people of the country on the occasion of the holiday says that it is the Soviet Union's victory over German nazism, which undermined the fundamentals of the colonial system of imperialism and opened for the Syrian people, in common with many other peoples of the world, the way to freedom. The Soviet Union's support for Syria at the U.N. in deciding the question of the granting of independence laid solid groundwork for Soviet-Syrian friendship, the address says.

At the present time, the appeal points out, the situation in the Middle East is characterised by growing confrontation between the Arab national liberation forces, on the one hand, and imperialism, Zionism and reaction, on the other. Within the framework of its global strategy of world role, U.S. imperialism is out to force its hegemony in the Middle East. In so doing, the USA relies for support on its "strategic ally" Israel, which has become the main bearer of United States policy in the region. Simultaneously Washington is building up its military presence in that part of the world, building its military bases there and does not stop at direct armed interference.

United States imperialism, the address says, is soing its utmost to prevent a just settlement of the Palestinian problem, to hamper any Middle East settlement. Washington is bent on forcing on the Arab countries new capitulatory separate deals and broadening the framework of the Camp David deal.

International reaction led by the USA is trying to bring pressure to bear on Syria, make it renounce its policy of countering imperialism and Zionism. The Syrian Arab Republic will carry on the struggle against the imperialist plans, give all-round assistance to the Lebanese resistance movement and numerous contingents of the Arab national liberation movement, pursue a policy of strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the address says.

AL-ASAD ON STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S., ISRAELI PLANS

LD161058 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus April 16 TASS -- Syria will continue firm struggle against U.S. and Israel's aggressive plans, their attempts to subordinate the area of the Middle East to their domination, said the President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad, speaking at the Fourth Congress of the Youth of the Revolution League, which opened in the capital of Syria. He stressed that Washington was now trying to broaden the number of participants in the anti-Arab Camp David collusion, to draw new Arab countries into it, by imposing capitulatory deals upon them. But the conspiracy of imperialists and Zionists is doomed to failure, the president said. We want durable peace in the Middle East, peace based on justice and dignity, but not on subordination and capitulation, he stressed.

Hafiz al-Asad reaffirmed Syria's support for the Lebanese patriots' struggle against Israeli invaders, for liberation of the whole territory of Lebanon. He stressed that Syria supported the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to selfdetermination and the right to have an independent state of their own.

The Youth of the Revolution League is a mass political organization which affiliates about a million boys and girls. The Fourth Congress of the Youth of the Revolution League is being held under the slogan of enchancing the role of the Syrian youth in the political, socio-economic and cultural life of the country. Congress is attended by representatives of the youth from all parts of the Republic, foreign delegations, among them a delegation of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH MOROCCO ON NATIONAL DAY

PM151042 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Greetings Telegram"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent King Hassan II of Morocco a telegram conveying greetings and wishes for good health and prosperity to the king and happiness and prosperity to the friendly Moroccan people in connection with that country's national day. The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop successfully to the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Morocco and for the sake of peace throughout the world.

In a telegram of reply addressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the king of Morocco expressed sincere gratitude for the greetings and good wishes and, for his part, conveyed wishes for happiness and prosperity to the Soviet people.

IRANIAN 'DISTORTION' OF OIL COOPERATION REFUTED

WA171320 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 85 Evening Edition p 5

[Article by A. Georgiyev: "Facts vs Fabrications"]

[Text] Not long ago Radio Tehran broadcast a commentary in which one of the post-war pages of the history of Soviet-Iranian relations was interpreted in a false light. This was not the first incident of a distortion of the historical facts of the bilateral relations by Iran's mass media. This time, as the subject of anti-Soviet insinuations, the topic of negotiations between the Governments of the Soviet Union and Iran in 1946-1947 regarding the creation of a joint oil company was chosen.

The authors of the radio commentary tried to cast a shadow on the unchanging friendly policy line of the Soviet Union in its relations with Iran, to give the appearance of documentary authenticity to the open fabrications that the USSR was supposedly trying to "annex" oil deposits in northern Iran and to create the ground for "interference" in the internal affairs of that country.

In this connection, it becomes necessary to resurrect certain facts of history and clarify the premeditated and crudely fabricated question.

As is known, in the prewar and World War II years the ruling circles of Iran, in violation of the provisions of the Soviet-Iranian treaty of 1921 and despite the national interests of the country, more than once tried to turn over, first to one and then to other Western companies and firms, the concession for the development of oil deposits in the northern regions of Iran bordering the USSR. At the same time, the Iranian rulers had long stubbornly avoided cooperation with the Soviet Union on questions of prospecting for and extracting oil in Iran.

But good sense became uppermost and in April 1946 an agreement was reached between the USSR and Iran on the creation of a joint society for prospecting and exploiting the oil deposits in northern Iran. The realization of this agreement opened up favorable prospects for the development of bilateral relations and allowed Iran to cancel its shackling [Kabal'nyy, which can also be translated as one-sided] agreement with the international oil monopolies.

Many Iranian newspapers and representatives of political, business, and public circles noted the undoubted advantage for Iran in the conditions for forming this society in comparison with the conditions of the concession activity of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company [AIOC] in the south, which Iranians themselves called, not by accident, "a state within a state." It is sufficient to say that the AIOC had in the zone of its activity its own police, aviation, port, railroads. Under the conditions of the agreement, the AIOC paid the Iranian Government only 20 percent of its net profits. The Iranian Government was only able to guess at the true amounts of the company's profits from the extraction of oil.

As for the joint Soviet-Iranian Oil Society, it took the form of equal economic cooperation between the two countries, answering their mutual interests. Under the terms that created the society, the Iranian side was to provide the oil bearing sectors in which, after carrying out prospecting work, the extraction of oil was to be done. The Soviet side took upon itself all the expenses of technical outfitting of the fields as well as other production outlays. The profits of the society were to be divided equally between the sides, in the management organs both sides were represented by the same number of authorized agents. Iranian specialists were able to work at enterprises of the society equally with Soviets. Security for its enterprises was to be guaranteed exclusively by security organs of Iran.

It was understood that such conditions of the society's activity completely excluded any possibility of violating the national sovereignty of Iran or interference in its internal affairs. Even more, as certain far-sighted state and public figures of Iran justly pointed out, the creation of the society had great significance from the point of view of developing Iranian industry, reducing unemployment and increasing state income.

The agreement between the USSR and Iran on the establishment of a joint oil society was not realized. Opponents of normalization of Soviet-Iranian relations, both in Iran itself and external imperialist forces, frightened by prospects of development and broadening of good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Iran, did everything possible so that the Majlis would not confirm the agreement establishing a Soviet-Iranian society for prospecting of and extracting oil, which would be an eyesore to the oil octopuses in the West.

Along with this, they launched the same hackneyed slanderous fabrications to which even today's enemies of the development of Soviet-Iranian relations resort, frightening the Iranians with the imaginary "aggressiveness" of the Soviet Union, its innate "aspiration for expansionism and interference" in the internal affairs of other countries.

The facts of history, including the history of Soviet-Iranian relations, convincingly demonstrate that at no time and in no place did the Soviet Union seek any kind of exclusive rights and privileges for itself, did not interfere and is not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, and remains unfailingly true to its peace-loving foreign policy course, to the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation with all states which actively strive for this.

The Soviet Union, as the Soviet leaders have stated more than once, is ready to develop good-neighborly relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, which has been confirmed more than once by practical steps from the Soviet side.

Iranian officials are currently publicly speaking out for an improvement of relations with the USSR. However, such statements are often accompanied by statements of certain official representatives of the Iranian leaders, opposed to relations with the USSR, as well as by groundless fabrications and insinuations by the mass media which are evidenced, for example, by the above-mentioned commentary of Tehran radio.

All this leads one to believe that certain circles in Iran are not abandoning attempts to hinder the normal development of Soviet-Iranian relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Iran.

BRIEFS

USSR-EGYPT PROTOCOL -- Cairo, 15 April (TASS) -- A protocol for 1985 has been signed here on reciprocal deliveries of goods between Soviet foreign trade associations and the Egyptian Unimeg consortium. Under the protocol, the Soviet side will supply Egypt with trucks and cars, agricultural machinery, road-building equipment, machine tools, and spare parts. The USSR will get from Egypt essential oils and aromatics used in various industries and also ready-made perfume products, cosmetics, and other goods. Speaking at the formal signing of the protocol, Ibrahim Kamil, a director of Unimeg, noted the mutually beneficial nature of Soviet-Egyptian trade and voiced an interest in its further development. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0837 GMT 15 Apr 85 LD]

UNITA 'BRUTALITY,' U.S., RSA SUPPORT CONDEMNED

LD170127 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- By TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy:

A terrorist act against foreign civilian experts and Angolans staged one year ago by bandits from the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] grouping in the city of Huambo, Angola, demonstrated to the entire world the essence and methods of that organization. But the responsibility for the death in Huambo of many people, including women and children, rests not only with Angolan "contras" but also U.S. special services which master-minded that "demonstrative" act.

Killings and abductions of foreign experts, unheard-of brutality and sadism in dealing with the civilian population are a usual manifestation of UNITA's "liberation effort". Rolled back by the regular Angolan Army, many detachments of the UNITA grouping became veritable highway robbers and would have long ceased to exist without the support of South Africa and U.S. special services.

The United States and South Africa established a network of secret bases in northern Namibia where Western advisers instruct traitors of the Angolan people in subversive and terrorist techniques. During the training of hired assassins special emphasis is made on kindling nationalist, tribalist sentiments.

At the present time, following instructions of their benefactors from Washington and Pretoria, the bandits are changing tactics, trying to make their way into areas where diamonds are mined, oil produced and coffee grown so as to destabilize the Angolan economy and create conditions for a colonial order in that country. The racist-ruled Republic of South Africa [RSA] and its overseas benefactors did not abandon efforts to legalize the anti-people grouping and are trying to picture UNITA's acts of sabotage and brutal treatment of civilians as operations conducted by some "liberation forces," in every way encourage claims of UNITA ring-leaders to "legitimate political representation" in Angola.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola said that genuine peace and stability could come to southern Africa only in case aid to the UNITA grouping was stopped, its bases in Namibia dismantled, South African troops withdrawn from Angola and decisions of the international community strictly complied with. However, promising to withdraw its troops, the racist Pretoria regime makes peace in southern Africa conditional on the presence of Cuban troops stationed in Angola on the request of the Angolan Government, and is trying to meddle in the internal affairs of that country as if it were a South African bantustan. The terrorist UNITA grouping is regarded as a key instrument for bringing pressure to bear on and undermining the People's Republic of Angola whose independent policies do not suit Washington and Pretoria.

NICARAGUAN LEADERS CITED ON RESISTANCE TO U.S.

Ortega on Economic 'Pressure'

LD170900 Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Managua April 17 TASS -- The policy of aggression and economic blackmail pursued by the United States in Latin America is putting a heavy burden on the shoulders of the Latin American peoples, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has stated here. Addressing the working people of the Nicaraguan capital, he stressed that the runaway arms race unleashed by the Reagan administration was the main factor aggravating the bad economic crisis gripping the developing countries.

Driven by its maniacal desire for world domination, Daniel Ortega said, U.S. imperialism is developing ever new systems of deadly armaments, primarily nuclear weapons. The USA fetches billions of dollars it needs to meet its colossal military expenditures from the pockets of the American tax-payers and from the badly exhausted Latin American economies.

At the same time the USA resorts to tough protectionist measures and uses the International Monetary Fund controlled by it to step up the economic exploitation of the Latin American countries and thus to prevent them from gaining political independence. The IMF's gross intervention in the Latin American economies is provoking instability, acute social conflicts and repression of the working people fighting for their rights.

Nicaragua, the president said, has to counter not only the economic crisis which has hit all the developing countries but also the criminal aggression of U.S. imperialism. While carrying on armed actions against the Sandinista people's revolution, Washington resorts to pressure on the international financial organisations to deny the Republic credits and to subvert its economy. However, the main advantage of the Nicaraguan people over the other Latin American states is that the revolution gave them immense moral forces and the ability to stand their ground and emerge victorious under conditions of aggression and economic difficulties, Daniel Ortega stressed.

D'Escoto on 'Moral Strength'

LD170853 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Managua April 17 TASS -- CIA mercenaries, described by U.S. President Reagan as "fighters for freedom and democracy", have committed another heinous crime in Nicaragua. A Somocista grouping, on penetrating inside Nicaraguan territory from Honduras, raided the village of Cucra Hill in Zelaya Department, killing several people, including a two-year-old child. The hired murderers were forced out of the village by people's militia. Before fleeing, the counter-revolutionaries robbed the local bank and burnt a food store.

The Reagan administration, hypocritically portraying itself as an "advocate of democracy" in Nicaragua, is grossly interfering in the internal affairs of the Republic, infringing its right to self-determination and independence, the country's Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto pointed out. At present, he told newsmen, the White House is seeking to enlist congressional approval for continuing the aggressive policy against Nicaragua, which runs counter to elementary norms of international law.

The United States, the minister said, is seeking to demolish the existing legitimate order and replace it with the law of the jungle, when the strongest is always right. The so-called "democracy", imposed on Nicaragua by the United States, is based on oppression and unconditional subordination to American dictate. Precisely this aim is pursued by Washington's brazen "ultimatum" to the Republic's government. The Nicaraguan people counteroppose its immense moral strength to U.S. military pressure, Miguel D'Escoto stressed.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM ASSESSES MANAGEMENT

LD161346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin today. The participants in the session adopted with profound satisfaction the results of the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March 1985 Plenum. Those present observed a minute's silence in memory of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, staunch fighter for the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed the question of the results of examining the proposals and remarks of the standing commissions of the chambers and deputies which were tabled for the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the eleventh convocation. A report on this question was heard from Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A report was delivered by Comrade Maslennikov, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The activity of the USSR Government, the Councils of Ministers of union republics, ministries, and departments is directed toward successfully fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan and further strengthening the economic and defense might of the state, raising the material and cultural level of the Soviet people's life, and consistently implementating the party's long-term economic strategy.

The main focus is on intensive development of the economy and on this basis increasing the well-being of the people. The issues raised in the conclusions of the Planning and Budget Commission and deputies' speeches have been taken into account in the state plan for 1985 and find concrete reflection in the draft project of economic and social development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan, which is being developed now, and in the recent decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers.

At the same time, attention has been drawn to the fact that some ministries and departments of the USSR and the Councils of Ministers of some union republics have not taken sufficient measures to enhance the level of organizational work and make maximal use of existing possibilities and resources, to further strengthen state, plan, labor, and technological discipline; nor do they show a sufficiently responsible attitude toward implementing proposals and remarks of commissions and deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet but rather weakened control over the exact fulfilling of everything planned.

In a decision that it adopted, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, after making note of work that had been carried out, recommended that the USSR Council of Ministers, guided by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum, heighten its demands on dependent management bodies for the thorough fulfillment of the plan and budget for 1985, for strengthening state and contract discipline, stepping up the economy regime, and creating the required conditions for the all-around development of initiative and creative work among labor kollektivs, and the successful tackling by each of them of the tasks of the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole to meet in a fitting manner the arrival of the 27th CPSU Congress.

With this purpose in mind, it was noted in the conclusions of the standing commissions and deputies speeches that better use should be made of the additional reserves and potential for further growth of the pace of the economic development, for its intensification, and for enhancing production efficiency.

Certain other questions of the country's state life were also examined at the Presidium session.

COURSES HELD FOR SOVIET TRADE UNION CADRES

PM161117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Courses for Cadres"]

[Text] Courses for chairmen of trade union central committees and republican, kray, and oblast councils have ended at the institute for improving the qualifications of leading party and soviet cadres under the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. The courses studied the tasks of trade union organs in implementing the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum and further stepping up the activity of the trade unions in resolving topical economic and social questions, increasing their role in the further development of socialist democracy, strengthening labor and production discipline, improving working, leisure, and living conditions, and ensuring the implementation of the principle of social justice everywhere.

A special series of lectures was devoted to improving the economic machinery and management and to the implementation of the economic experiment in industry. The need was stressed to strengthen centralized planning, introduce autonomous financing, extend the rights of enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, and increase their responsibility and economic self-sufficiency and the interest of the collective as a whole and of each worker in the attainment of high end results, and the experience in this field was analyzed.

The students were addressed by N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Drugov, Ye. Z. Razumov, and I.I. Skiba, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; S.A. Sitaryan, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; S.P. Burenkov, V.V. Fedorchuk, and S.G. Shcherbakov, USSR ministers; N.A. Petrovichev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; M.V. Gramov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sport; A.K. Romanov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; L.A. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; R.N. Arutyunov, USSR first deputy minister of heavy and transport machine building; R.G. Yanovskiy, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; secretaries and section chiefs of the AUCCTU; and scientists from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

OFFICIALS GIVE PRESS CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC FUNDS

LD161121 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- The real incomes of the population in the USSR are now 2.5 times as high as in 1960, said Nikolay Lebedinskiy, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, at a press-conference held here for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The main source of income for the population is wages and salaries, Lebedinskiy said. They account approximately for two-thirds of the family budget. The remaining one-third comes from the public funds allocated by the state for free medical services, education, etc. Pensions, grants and various allowances are also paid from the public funds.

During every five-year plan period, 50 million people in the USSR -- which is approximately the population of France -- have their housing conditions improved. Lebedinskiy went on.

The cost of housing is much above rent which remains unchanged since 1928 and accounts, together with payments for communal services, for three percent of the family income of a worker.

Payments accruing to the population from the public consumption funds are to reach 146.5 billion roubles towards the end of this year. Lebedinskiy said. In 1960 they amounted only to 17.3 billion roubles.

Leonid Kostin, vice chairman of the State Committee for Labour and Social Matters, Vasiliy Shuruyev, high-ranking official of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, and other participants of the press conference pointed out in their statements that major constitutional rights, such as the right to free education and medical services, to maintenance in old age and others, are guaranteed thanks to these funds. This helps achieve a high degree of social equality in the USSR.

PRAVDA READERS COMMENT ON CRITICISM SUPPRESSION

PM161059 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 April 1985 in its First Edition carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by V. Fedotov titled "Who Is Afraid of Publicity." The article begins:

"The report on newspaper topics entitled "Oh, That Validol..." was published in PRAVDA 28 January, but comments on it are continuing to come in even now. The editorial office has also received a reply from the Buryat Party Obkom. What perturbed readers and what assessment was given by the party committee of the facts of the suppression of criticism and the abuse of an official position cited in the report?

"Let us recall in brief what it was about. D. Tsybikzhapov, first secretary of the Buryat ASSR's Kuramkanskiy Party Raykom, and several other officials of rayon institutions prevented the publication of analytical articles in the local newspaper and protected the leaders of a number of farms from criticism. T. Danchinov, the 'obdurate' editor of OGNI KURUMKANA, was strictly sanctioned..."

Fedotov quotes from a letter from a local newspaper nonstaff correspondent who is surprised at "the Kurumkanskiy Rayon comrades' incorrect understanding of the role of the press" and then reproduces comments from another letter:

"'I am a serviceman, I am 28 years old and have been a party member for 4 and 1/2 years. I serve in the Navy. I follow the press attentively. I like the spirit of high exactingness that has recently pervaded newspaper articles, the spirit of Bolshevik exactingness toward leading cadres,' S. Tambovtsev from Petropavlovski-Kamchatskiy passes on his observations. 'Arguments that the press should not criticize party raykom members are not only ridiculous, they are also to a certain extent dangerous... But only life corrects and will continue increasingly authoritatively to correct such leaders.'"

Fedotov goes on: "Many readers, citing the demands of the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum on the need to expand publicity in all our affairs and to assert it as the norm of social life, write of the importance of criticism and self-criticism and of the press' sober approach toward assessments of achievements and its comprehensive analysis of the reasons for shortcomings and omissions." The article cites a readers' opinion that the effectiveness of critical articles depends on the support they receive from party committees and lists the names of readers who have written to express similar views.

Although the letter-writers "note gratifying changes in the work of the local press since the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on rayon and city newspapers" there are "complaints about the language and style of articles and the inclination of some newsmen toward 'blather' and general phrases."

Going on to discuss the status of journalists, Fedotov cites a reader's opinion that "in some places the once prestigious profession of journalist is becoming less popular."

Fedotov then notes that the abuses which OGNI KURUMKANA had been prevented from reporting (involving the maintenance of privately owned animals in public herds and flocks) had occurred elsewhere in the Buryat ASSR: Readers' opinion is that "punishment for such abuses should be strict, and the public should know what measures have been taken."

Finally Fedotov cites the letter PRAVDA received from Buryat Obkom First Secretary A. Belyakov, who acknowledges that the raykom had indeed displayed "an inattentive attitude toward journalists" and that "the party raykom's underestimation of its newspaper has had an adverse effect on officials' attitude toward published items." Belyakov asserts that Kurumkanskiy Rayom First Secretary D. Tsybikzhapov has been "strictly sanctioned" and that Ts. Garmayev, former chief of the raykom agricultural section has been expelled from the party and M. Dagayev, chief of the rayon agricultural administration, has been dismissed and several sanctioned. Rayispolkom Deputy Chairman I. Yerbanov and V. Soplominskiy, technologist at the rayon Selkhoztekhnika department, have also been dismissed. The penalty imposed on rayon newspaper editor T. Danchinov has been lifted.

"As we can see," Fedotov concludes, "lessons have indeed been drawn from the publication."

GRISHIN, OTHERS VISIT VICTORY EXHIBITION

PM161351 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Exhibition Visit"]

[Text] The All-Russian art exhibition "We Defended Peace, We Will Maintain Peace" devoted to the 40th anniversary of the great victory and running at the Central Exhibition Hall has been a great success from Moscovites and the capital's guests. The exhibition has been organized by the RSFSR Ministry of Culture and the RSFSR Artists Union.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; L.A. Borisov, L.I. Matveyev, A.M. Roganov, and L.N. Spiridonov, secretaries of the party gorkom; members and candidate members of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau; S.M. Kolomin, first depty chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; and A. Ye. Biryukov and I.B. Bugayev, deputy chairmen of Moscow Gorispolkom visited the Manezh yesterday and viewed the exhibition.

The exhibition was organized by Yu. S. Melentyev, RSFSR minister of culture, and People's Artist of the USSR S.P. Tkachev, chairman of the RSFSR Artists Union Board.

TIMOSHENKO MEMORIAL PLAGUE UNVEILED IN MOSCOW

LD161434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] A memorial plaque to Marshal of the Soviet Union, Timoshenko, the eminent Soviet military leader, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, was today unveiled at House No 3, Granovskiy Street, in Moscow. It was here that the outstanding military figure lived from 1940-65.

Semen Konstantinovich's talent as a commander and his personal heroism were displayed on the fronts of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. The true son of the Soviet people devoted all his life to strengthening our country's defense might and to developing the patriotic education of young people.

CPSU'S DOLGIKH VISITS SMOLENSK OBLAST 15-16 APR

LD162215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] On 15 and 16 April Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Smolensk Oblast. During meetings with the workers, engineering and technical workers, and leaders of the Vyazma Graphite Products Works and the Safonovo Plastics Works, great attention was devoted to practical implementation of the decisions of the March 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum and to questions relating to the successful fulfillment of production plans.

During a visit to the Smolensk AES a meeting was held with the builders and operating staff. An examination was made of questions related to ensuring the timely commissioning of the second unit, with a capacity of 1 million kw. The need was noted for the broad development of work for the construction of the next units in the AES.

In the Smolensk CPSU Obkom a meeting took place with members and candidate members of the obkom bureau and a party and economic active from the oblast. Great attention was paid to the consistent implementation of measures to intensify organizational work among the masses and to heighten the responsibility of cadres. The need to increase efforts to transfer the economy on to an intensive path of development and to increase labor productivity was noted, and the need to spread further the brigade team method was spoken about.

In Yartsevo, Comrade Dolgikh laid flowers on the memorial to Soviet warriors who perished in protecting the town from the German fascist aggressors. In Smolensk he laid wreaths at the Lenin monument and at the eternal fire in Pamyati Geroyev Square.

DUSHANBE INTERNATIONALIST EDUCATION SEMINAR ENDS

PM151015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Fostering Internationalists"]

[Text] Dushanbe, 10 Apr -- An All-Union Seminar devoted to topical questions of internationalist education under conditions of the exacerbation of the ideological struggle finished here today. Its organizers were the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee and the All-Union Znaniye Society. The seminar participants discussed ways of further improving lecture propaganda aimed at strengthening fraternal friendship among the peoples in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

The seminar participants addressed collectives of enterprises, institutions, and educational establishments in Dushanbe. In Nurek, where more than 40 nationalities live and work in harmony, they familiarized themselves with the activity of local party organizations and primary organizations of the Znaniye Society in the sphere of internationalist education.

AFP: SENIOR MOLDAVIAN OFFICIAL DISMISSED

AU151625 Paris AFP in English 1616 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 15 (AFP) -- A senior official in the Soviet Moldavian Republic, Vasiliy Konstantinovich Vyshku, has been dismissed for "abusing power for his own interests", the regional paper SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA reported. The paper said Mr. Vyshku, who was a deputy premier in the Moldavian Government, was also dropped from the Communist Party Central Committee. Both the paper and representatives of Moldavia here refused any comment when questioned for further details.

There has been no prior criticism of Mr. Vyshku in the press. The charges against him were apparently very recent, since he was confirmed in his post on March 29 when the new Moldavian Government was presented. Born in 1940, Mr. Vyshku has served as a deputy premier since June, 1981.

Moldavia, a republic in the southwest bordered by Romania, has long been considered a center of loyalty to Leonid Brezhnev and been criticized several times since the former leader died in November, 1982.

AFP: PRACTICE OF REHIRING FIRED MANAGERS HIT

AU161009 Paris AFP in English 0955 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 16 (AFP) -- A cooperative farm president in Tajikistan who had been sacked for incompetence was reappointed to the same job only three years later, a regional newspaper has reported. The report, which reached Moscow today from the Central Asian republic, questioned the practice of appointing senior officials to posts similar to those from which they had been previously dismissed.

KOMUNIST TADZHIKISTAN reported that the Karl Marx Kolkhoz, or cooperative farm, has had three presidents in as many years. In 1982, a man identified as Olimov was sacked for incompetence. His successor, named as Yuldachev remained only six months and was followed by a Sultanov, sacked last February for "bad work." He was replaced by Mr. Olimov, the man sacked three years ago.

"What is the logic of this appointment?" the newspaper asked. It gave a second example, also in Tajikistan. Last March Goibov, the former manager of a garage, was found guilty of forgery and theft of state property. But instead of making the affair public, he was allowed to resign and today he is the manager of another garage.

Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, secretary-general of the Ukraine Communist Party, recently complained about the practice of letting certain officials resign "at their request" instead of being dismissed so that they could occupy another senior post. Mr. Shcherbitskiy said that "this practice causes harm in training cadres."

The regional press in Tajikistan also pleaded for a more rational use of manpower. It said that a man trained to be a film director was working on a farm, and a doctor was working as a carpenter, as both earned more money in these jobs. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev last week urged a better use of manpower and brainpower after a meeting with economic experts.

ALIYEV, OTHERS SIGN ACADEMICIAN'S OBITUARY

PM160855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 85 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed obituary of Academician Bentsion Moiseyevich Vul]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a grave loss. Hero of Socialist Labor Lenin and USSR State Prize winner Academician Bentsion Moiseyevich Vul, an outstanding Soviet physicist and member of the CPSU since 1922, died on 9 April 1985 in his 82d year.

B.M. Vul was one of the founders of modern solid-state electronics. It was under his leadership and with his direct participation that the development of the first semiconductor instruments and semiconductor quantum generators was begun in our country. His research in the field of dielectric and ferrielectric physics received world recognition. As head of the USSR Academy of Sciences "Physics and Chemistry of Semiconductors" Scientific Council, he gave a great deal of energy to the development of the Soviet semiconductor industry.

G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, G.V. Romanov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.I. Marchuk, V.A. Medvedev, V.A. Grigoryev, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye.P. Velikhov, V.A. Koptyug, A.A. Logunov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, K.V. Frolov, A.L. Yashin, G.K. Skryabin, A.M. Prokhorov, N.G. Basov, S.V. Vonsovskiy, V.M. Tuchkevich, Sh.I. Alferov, B.K. Vaynshteyn, K.A. Valiyev, V.L. Ginzburg, Yu.V. Gulyayev, N.D. Devyatkov, L.V. Keldysh, G.V. Kurdyumov, Yu.A. Osipyan, Yu.K. Pozhela, A.V. Rzhanov, D.V. Skobeltsyn.

LEADERS SIGN CONDOLENCES ON ALIYEV'S WIFE'S DEATH

PM170843 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 17 April 1985 in its Morning Edition carries on page 3 the following message:

"To Comrade Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev

"Dear Comrade Aliyevich, we express our profound sorrow and condolences in connection with the grave loss that you have suffered -- the untimely death of your wife and friend Zarifa Azizovna Aliyeva.

"We all knew Zarifa Azizovna well as a prominent scientist devoted to the Communist Party's cause and a sensitive and modest person.

"M.S. Gorbachev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov."

The paper also carries on page 6 a 200-word unattributed announcement of Aliyeva's death, listing her scientific posts and honors and including details of the funeral arrangements and arrangements for viewing the body at Moscow House of Scientists.

LATVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

WA110900 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 29 Mar 85 p 1

[LATINFORM report titled "Information Report on the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee plenum took place in Riga on 28 March.

The plenum examined the question "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization for Further Improving Work With Cadres in Light of the Requirements of the March (1985) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU." The first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, B.K. Pugo, delivered a report on this topic.

Taking part in a discussion of the report were T.L. Dushkevich, first secretary of the Daugavpils Party Gorkom; N.N. Leonov, first secretary of the Moskovskiy Party Raykom; P. Ya. Matisa, first secretary of the Valmiera Party Raykom; A.F. Jakutin, first secretary of the Liepaya Party Gorkom; M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Latvian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Latvian State Planning Committee; L.L. Bartkevich, chairman of the Latvian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; A.P. Bril, minister of agriculture for the Latvian SSR; V.I. Dyrchenko, chief of the Department of Maritime Steam Navigation; and A.I. Bogomolov, second secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

A section head of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Organizational Party Work, M.V. Golubev, also spoke at the plenum. The plenum passed an extensive resolution on the question under discussion and examined the questions of the first session of the 11th Latvian Supreme Soviet. B.K. Pugo spoke on the latter question. An appropriate resolution was passed.

The plenum examined organizational problems, and relieved I.A. Anderson from his duties as secretary and member of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party in connection with his retirement. The plenum chose A.B. Gorbunov as secretary and member of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party.

An instructor of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, E.G. Kuznetsov, participated in the work.

NEW UZBEK PRESIDIUM DEPUTY CHAIRMEN NOTED

WA151400 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 31 March 1985 carries on pages 1, 2 two articles listing the composition of the Uzbek SSR's Council of Ministers and Supreme Svoiet Presidium. There are two new deputy chairmen listed for the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium: Anatoliy Petrovich Romanovskiy and Tursun Allambergenovna Yeshimbetova. The new secretary of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium is Lidiya Shakhtukhatovna Bekkulbekova.

An announcement titled "On the Formation of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers" lists two new deputy chairmen of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers: Gulyam Zakhritdinovich Zakhritdinov and Sayera Umarovna Sultanova. In addition, there are three officials who were previously unlisted: the Uzbek minister of Foreign Affairs is Rafik Nishanovich Nishanov. Chairman of the Uzbek State Committee for the Fish Industry is Khay-Gyun Ten. Administrator of the Uzbek Administration of Affairs, Council of Ministers, is Tulkun Khamidovich Sabitov.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON SPRING SOWING PROBLEMS

PM161331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Is Everyting Ready for Sowing?"]

[Text]] The expanses of the Non-Chernozem Zone, Siberia, and Kazakhstan's virgin lands are still covered with snow. Spring is still not firmly established in southern regions, either, but its signs are coming increasingly audible, and the hour is not far off when farmers everywhere will undergo a strict test of their maturity and skill.

Spring this year is late in a number of regions. This means that the time available for carrying out field work is being compressed, and it is on this, as is known, that the end results in farming largely depend. Communists, rural workers, and their partners must display the maximum organization, initiative, and persistence in order to successfully complete the sowing and ensure good plant development. In this way the foundations will be laid for a good harvest and for the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have everything they need for this at their disposal. In addition, they are acquiring new equipment, fertilizers, and herbicides. Farms have been supplied with seeds and fuel. It is important to make skillful use of the increased potential and, as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum, achieve a decisive shift in transferring the national economy to the path of intensive development.

Progressive collectives have prepared for spring assiduously and in good time. They have put equipment in order and brought teams and links up to strength. Work plans and routes for mobile repair units have been specified. Temporary party and party-Komsomol groups are being set up for the duration of the sowing. These days mutual checks on the readiness of competing collectives for the sowing are being conducted on the initiative of Communists in many oblasts. It is very important that during the checks farm and rayon agro-industrial association specialists and people's controllers do not overlook a single omission or blunder. Meanwhile, errors are being discovered in some places. Thus, the preparation of irrigated areas and rice paddies has not been completed on certain farms in Uzbekistan and Kzyl-Orda Oblast. A proportion of the sowing units on individual kolkhozes and sovkhozes has still not been assigned to anyone. There are delays over transporting fertilizers in Voronezh, Kaluga, Penza, and Ryazan Oblasts and over repairing tractors and cleaning and transferring seeds in Tomsk Oblast and a number of Kazakh oblasts.

The grainfields demand special care. This year, winter crops alone occupy more than 40 million hectares. Intensive technology is being used to cultivate them over considerable areas. Don, Kuban, Crimean, and Central Chernozem Zone farmers have already carried out top dressing over considerable areas. The plots that need resowing have been defined, and high-yielding seeds have been laid in store. All the tracts allocated to grain crops require equally close attention. Provided skillful use is made of them, the available strains, fertilizers, and progressive agricultural techniques are to ensure that big harvests of all agricultural crops are obtained.

More than 3 million machine operators will drive into the fields. Tractor drivers and seed drill operators are completing their reclassification and instruction.

The majority of them have increased their knowledge and skill during the winter. The chief goal is to use every sowing unit efficiently and with the maximum load. It is necessary to see to this in advance. However, as the editors' mail shows, sometimes there are insufficient cadres to work even one shift. Such a situation exists, for example, on a number of Non-Chernozem Zone farms. Poor use is made of patrons' assistance in some places. Rayon agro-industrial associations are obliged to study the cadre reserves carefully and ensure their correct distribution. The experience of those farms, which involve other rural workers who have mastered the professions of tractor or truck driver in sowing, merits attention.

Reinforcements, graduates of vocational and technical schools, join the machine operators' ranks in spring. Party, soviet, Komsomol, and trade union organizations and farm leaders must surround them with attention and help them to familiarize themselves more quickly with the assigned task. The correct action is being taken where young people are entrusted with modern machines and where novices work in tandem with experienced foremen-mentors. It also happens differently: Young people are given a cool, indifferent reception and a decrepit tractor or old combine. Of course, this does not help to foster love of the grain grower's trade or to keep cadres in the countryside.

As is known, the good organization of any matter is the guarantee of its success. This also applies to spring concerns. Where everyone is in the public eye and where people get only what they have earned, there people plow, sow, and apply fertilizers at the best times and there the harvests are more abundant. Financial autonomy and the contract system will help to create such an atmosphere. This year a large part of the arable land has been assigned to nonregulated collectives. Leaders and specialists of farms and rayon agro-industrial associations must ensure that financially autonomous relations are established not in words but in deeds and that the sides strictly observe their obligations and ensure accurate accounting of materials and means.

The spring sowing is also a test for the farmers' partners. Their aid to the countryside is increasing. However, still not all of them keep their word. Certain plants of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building have failed to supply sufficient spare parts for powerful tractors. As a result, thousands of powerful machines run the risk of not being driven into the fields. Enterprises of the Ministry of Production of Mineral Fertilizers have also ended up in arrears, having failed to supply a considerable quantity of mineral fertilizers in time for spring. In some places there are delays over delivering fuel and transferring seeds. There are many complaints about Selkhoztekhnika and the Agrochemical Services to Agriculture Science-and-Production Association, and the quality of their services. Leaders and party committees of enterprises, ministries, and departments and agro-industrial association councils must take all measures to rectify the situation more quickly and fulfill the countryside's orders efficiently.

The preparations for sowing are at the center of the attention of rural party organizations. They must help farm leaders to distribute forces correctly and develop effective socialist competition among crop growers during the sowing campaign. Communists must set examples of a conscientious and creative attitude to work and ensure the strengthening of discipline and order in every sector. Equipment downtime and overconsumption of fuel and fertilizers must not be permitted. It is important to create good working and living conditions for those who work in the fields.

It is a matter of honor for every rural collective to successfully pass the spring test and complete sowing quickly and to a high standard. All this will make it possible to lay a sound foundation for the harvest.

FARMING SPOKESMAN VIEWS GRAIN FARMING IN USSR

LD122128 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- Grain and legumes will be planted this year on an area of more than 119 million hectares in the USSR, a TASS correspondent was told by Aleksandr Zholobov, head of the Department of Farming at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

Of these about 8 million hectares were fallow last year. They were cleared of weeds, treated with fertilisers and have preserved almost a two-year store of moisture. These lands will be planted to the most high-yielding grain crops. Experience shows that after being kept fallow a field yields a harvest that is almost twice bigger than usual.

More winter crops that before were planted last year, Aleksandr Zholobov said. Specialists are on the whole satisfied with the way these crops have weathered winter. Winter crops yield more than spring crops.

There are two stable tendencies in Soviet farming, Zholobov went on -- to increase the share of maize and legumes. Maize planted for grain takes up about four million hectares of land, including irrigated land. Area planted to legumes was increased by 600,000 hectares last year alone.

More seeds of high-yielding grain crops adjusted to individual areas have been prepared than in previous years, Aleksandr Zholobov noted. More mineral fertilisers will be used this year as well.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF COSMOS 1645 SATELLITE

LD170645 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched an artificial earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos 1645, on April 16, 1985. The satellite is carrying research equipment for conducting tests on space materiology. The satellite has been put in orbit with the following parameters: Initial period of revolution -- 90.5 minutes; maximum distance from earth's surface (in the apogee) 411 km; minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee) -- 223 km; inclination of the orbit -- 62.8 degrees. The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES AID ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD140856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Ivan Nyashkov commentary]

[Text] The 300th scientific discovery has been registered at the USSR state register. The discovery was made in the field of chemical physics. Ivan Semenovich Nayashkov, chairman of the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries comments on this scientific and technological event:

The 300th scientific discovery is a great event in the life of our country and the activity of our committee. The discovery has been the result of intensive work of a collective of scientists from Moscow and Novosibirsk. The sphere of the current discovery is connected with chemical reactions that can be controlled from now on by a magnetic field. Nobody, prior to our scientists' discovery, was able to imagine the possibility of control by magnetic field both in extreme and normal conditions. The magnetic field is intensifying the reactions and creates preconditions for new technology, new materials with minimal use of energy and maximal product yield.

At the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with managers of industrial enterprises and agriculture and scientific experts, the necessity of more rapid transition to the road of intensification was stressed in particular. The intensification in economic development is based, to a large extent, on assimilation and use of scientific and technological achievements. The discovery is the highest expression of the achievements of science and technology. We know that every discovery is followed by the creation of dozens and, sometimes, hundreds of inventions and designs that are then realized through plans of branches of industry, are reflected in new machines, materials, and production technological processes. The fundamental research and discoveries contribute most to economic efficiency. The duty of Soviet scientists is to provide for acceleration of their fundamental research and to create, as a result of this research, new discoveries, to help our experts, working in industry, to create new machines, instruments, technological processes and materials.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S AIR DEFENSE FORCES DAY ORDER

PM161551 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister's Order No 88 under the rubric "Today Is Air Defense Forces Day"]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr -- Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and designers!

Comrade veterans of the Air Defense Forces!

Today the Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen celebrate Air Defense Forces Day. Set up on V.I. Lenin's initiative and educated by the Communist Party, the Air Defense Forces have traveled a glorious combat path and inscribed many vivid pages in the heroic annals of the USSR Armed Forces.

This festival is being celebrated in an atmosphere of high political and labor activeness among Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen elicited by the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. Socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the targets for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole has acquired broad scope. The nationwide and unanimous support for the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March (1985) Plenum was a graphic manifestation of the unity and cohesion of the Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen around the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo.

Under the conditions of the complex and tense international situation and the arms race being conducted on an unprecedented scale by aggressive U.S. imperialist forces and by their NATO allies, in single combat formation with servicemen of the other branches of the USSR Armed Forces the Air Defense Forces personnel vigilantly guard our socialist motherland's air borders against any encroachments by potential aggressors, persistently master formidable weapons and modern combat hardware, and are in a state of constant combat readiness.

I greet and congratulate you on the festival -- Air Defense Forces Day. I wish the personnel further successes in enhancing vigilance and combat readiness, improving military skill, strengthening military discipline and organization, and fulfilling the crucial tasks of ensuring the security of the Soviet state and the inviolability of its air borders. I wish defense industry workers new successes and achievements in creating first-class combat hardware for the Air Defense Forces.

To mark Air Defense Forces Day, I order:

At 2200 local time today, 14 April 1985, festive fireworks are to be let off in our motherland's capital, the hero-city of Moscow, the union republic capitals, the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula, and the hero-fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR! Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant Air Defense Forces! Glory to the CPSU, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense

MARSHAL PETROV SPEAKS AT VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

OW160155 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2200 GMT 13 Apr 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program featuring address by Marshal I.V. Petrov, first deputy USSR defense minister at a scientific conference held in the Central Soviet Army Center on 9-10 April 1985 devoted to the 40th anniversary of victory and organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Defense, the Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy, and the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] Armed struggle developed in Europe, Asia, and Africa, on the territory of 40 states as well as on the vast expanse of seas and oceans. Over 110 million people were drafted into the ranks of the warring countries' armed forces. As is known WW II began between capitalist countries, yet the general political aim of the fascist coalition was to stop the revolutionary renewal of the world; destroy the Soviet Union, the first socialist country; increase social, national, and racial oppression in the world; and do away with the independence and sovereignty of all peoples.

The forced entry of the Soviet Union into the war, and the Great Patriotic War connected with it, brought about great qualitative changes in the entire military-political situation in the world and opened a new period in WW II.

A socialist power which occupied one-sixth of the globe's territory, had a population of about 200 million people, and possessed huge military, economic, moral, and political potential and large armed forces, was drawn into the war.

In the summer of 1941 the focus of the struggle against the bloc of fascist states moved to the Soviet-German front. It is precisely the Armed Forces of the socialist state that made a decisive contribution to the routing of fascist Germany and militarist Japan, and their power and the sources of their military victories, the supremacy of military science and military art were predetermined by the advantages of our social, economic, and state systems; the education of Soviet soldiers in a spirit of devotion to Marxist-Leninist ideology; the cause of the Communist Party; the friendship of nations; and internationalism.

The past war demonstrated the superiority of the Soviet Armed Forces over the Hitlerite army, the most strong and experienced in the capitalist world. They surpassed it not only in technical equipment but also by the moral, political, and military qualities of the armed personnel. In the unprecedented large-scale battle against fascism, the USSR Armed Forces won everlasting glory.

The reactionary forces of imperialism do not want to take notice of the lessons of the past war. After 1945, the imperialists prepared for and started over 100 local wars, armed clashes, and potential centers for global conflict. U.S. ruling circles have started an unprecedented arms race. Ignoring the lessons of history and the outcome of WW II, they have declared a new crusade against socialism.

In the complicated international situation, said Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at the Extraordinary March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is necessary as never before to maintain the defensive capability of our country at such a level that potential aggressors will know well that encroaching on the security of our country and its allies, the peaceful life of Soviet people, will be met with a crusing retaliatory strike.

Our glorious Armed Forces will continue to have at their disposal everything they require. The stern lessons of the past war remind us of the need to display the greatest vigilance and closely watch the enemy's moves. Thank you.

MOSCOW PAPER CARRIES PHOTO OF FORCES IN GERMANY

PM151127 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 12 April 1985 in its Second Edition carries on page 2 a photograph of a group of men in uniform sitting and standing around a table with a chess board. The caption, headed "Before Going on Guard Duty," reads as follows:

"Group of Soviet Forces in Germany -- The combat banner, the stores containing arms, combat hardware, ammunition... All these things and many more are under the constant protection of guards. To carry out guard duty is to fulfill a combat task -- so say the regulations. It demands high vigilance, skillful mastery of weapons, boldness, and initiative on the part of personnel.

"The battery commanded by Guard's Captain V. Veselov has more than once distinguished itself in protecting posts, and N Unit, where the men serve, holds the leading place in the review-contest for the best organization and carrying out of guard duty in the Group of Forces. Excellent guard duty is done here by Guard's Private E. Imanbayev, Guard's Sergeant V. Tokarev, and Guard's Senior Ensign B. Feshchuk.

"The picture shows division commander Guard's Major V. Larin (in the center) talking with servicemen about to go on guard duty."